

No. 2847

MARCH 31, 1910

PRICE 10 CENTS

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS

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MAGAZINE NUMBER

DRAWN ESPECIALLY FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY V. A. RICHARDSON

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FOOLISHNESS



MANNERS MAKETH MAN-ANGRY.

SMALL BOY (who has been taught always to give up his seat to ladies)—
"Allow me to offer you my seat, miss."

Fast.

Father—"According to this monthly statement, John's running expenses appear to be rather high."

Mother—"You must remember, father, that he is trying for the track team."



THE LADY—"I want a hat for my husband, please, but I've no idea what size he takes."

THE SHOP-ASSISTANT—"I should say about twelve and a-half, madam. Gents who have their hats chosen by their wives usually take about that size."

Foot Notes.

Emma—"I think Nat Charles is awfully light on his feet, don't you?"

Emmajean—"Well, maybe he is on his own; but he seemed awfully heavy on mine."



A COMEDY IN HIGH LIFE.

THE AERONAUT (to nervous passenger)—
"My dear sir, you need not be alarmed. Your fears are groundless."
THE NERVOUS PASSENGER—"That is just what worries me."

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COMFORT
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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.

"In God We Trust."

Published by LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.
John A. Sleicher, President. Reuben P. Sleicher, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

Vol. CX.

Thursday, March 31, 1910

No. 2847

Saving the Republican Party!

FOR SIXTY years the speaker of the House of Representatives has been a member of the Committee on Rules, under Democratic as well as Republican administrations. Speaker Cannon construed the rules as he found them and as they had been construed by previous speakers, from Thomas B. Reed's incumbency to the present. The fight against Cannon has not been more bitter than the well-remembered fight against Tom Reed and the Reed rules, which the minority stigmatized as not only unfair, but infamous. The fight against Reed was made by a solid Democratic opposition. The fight against Cannon was made by the solid Democratic opposition combined with sufficient Republican insurgents to defeat a Republican speaker in a Republican House. Representative Lenroot, of Wisconsin, under such circumstances, had the assurance to say that he and his insurgent associates were trying to "save the Republican party from defeat in the next election." He must have been indulging in a ghastly bit of sarcasm in seeking thus to justify the insurgency of himself and his associates, including, we regret to say, three New Yorkers—Fish, Foelker and Parsons.

This is the first time that a Democratic minority solidly combined in the House has ever been accused of trying to save the Republican party. The exultation which the Democratic leader of the House and its candidate for the speakership, Champ Clark, manifested over the disruption of the Republican majority showed how intent he was on the work of salvation. The insurgent Republicans—however good their intentions—are simply undoing what Tom Reed did when he was as bitterly assailed as Speaker Cannon ever has been, and when he was sustained by a united party and opposed by every Democrat and mugwump. Another combination has now undone what Reed and his party did, what Sam Randall and the Democratic party did when they had the power, and what Champ Clark and a Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives would do at the first opportunity. Mark this prediction, and couple it with another—that if the hope of Democratic control of the next House should be realized, the majority will formulate its own new rules under the leadership of Champ Clark, make them operate at every point against the Republicans, and then laugh in the faces of their present allies on the insurgent side who have been so skillfully used as Democratic cat's-paws.

At present, Champ Clark and his Democratic associates are laughing in their sleeves. They have divided the Republican party, they have imperiled Taft's policies, they have established a new Rules Committee, so evenly divided between the parties that a change of one vote will make it a tie, and of two will give the Democrats control. If the alliance between the insurgents and minority against the speaker should be continued, the fate of Taft's policies can be foreseen. Mr. Taft's first consideration has been the party's pledges. He has not permitted himself to be diverted by the cackle of "Cannonism" or attacks on Senator Aldrich. He has not arraigned himself against Republican insurgents as such. The President has been anxious only to redeem the pledges of the party. Can he do so now? He may well be concerned not about himself, but about the future of the party which has intrusted to him the fulfillment of its solemn pledges to the people. Will the new combine carry out these pledges? Has an unholy alliance ever done so? History records the inevitable and melancholy consequences of all such miscegenations.

Cannonism has been defeated. A stalwart Republican speaker has been shorn of his power. A new Committee on Rules, of which he is not a member, has been provided. Hereafter the responsibility will rest on those who have undone the work of the past and created new conditions. If Cannonism was a political crime, then the same combination that struck a blow at it should have had the courage of its convictions and expelled the speaker from his desk. If the insurgents were fighting for a principle and not for personal advantage, they should have persisted with the Democrats in finishing the work. The Republican members from New York who acted with the insurgents have only to turn their eyes in the direction of Albany, to the speaker's desk and his committee on rules, to find Cannonism repeated, exemplified, and possibly justified. If the revolt at Washington, in which they participated, was justified, then it is time for an insurrection in the assembly chamber at Albany.

The Committee on Rules which the insurrectionists upset undertook to control and direct the affairs of the House in an orderly manner. It did not supplant the House nor take its place. It had only power to report to the House for such action as the latter might see fit to take. The seeds of insurrection have now been planted. The Republican majority of forty-

four in the House has given way to a combination of Democrats and dissatisfied Republicans. The first step has been taken. The proceedings of the Senate and the doings of the insurgents in that body show how easy it may be to take subsequent steps. These may involve not only Taft policies, Republican platform pledges and the control of the next House, but also the outcome of the next presidential election.

The fight against Speaker Cannon was a fight against the Republican party; otherwise it would not have found its chief sustaining influence in the solid ranks of the Democratic minority. As the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says, "It is time for the insurgents to take off their masks." If they will not do it, the members of the party who do not believe in alliances with the Democracy or in pulling the chestnuts of the latter out of the fire should do it for them. And let it not be forgotten, amid all this outcry against "Cannonism," that it was Theodore Roosevelt who wrote from Oyster Bay, as recently as August 18th, 1906, to Congressman Watson, of Indiana, these truthful words, which the judgment of history will abundantly justify when it records also its vindication of Tom Reed and Joe Cannon:

With Mr. Cannon as speaker, the House has accomplished a literally phenomenal amount of good work. I feel that all good citizens who have the welfare of America at heart should appreciate the immense amount that has been accomplished by the present Congress, organized as it is and the urgent need of keeping this organization in power. To change the leadership and organization of the House at this time means to bring confusion upon those who have been successfully engaged in the steady working out of a great and comprehensive scheme for the betterment of our social, industrial and civic conditions.

A Jefferson Anniversary with Frills.

EVENTS give a special importance to the celebration of Jefferson's birthday anniversary this year. Revolts in their party in Washington and in several States, especially New York, Ohio and Illinois, make some Republicans doubt their ability to hold the country in the congressional election in November. The Democrats are more hopeful of victory this year than they have been in recent times. Many presidential aspirants on their side are coming to the front. All of them are expected to appear at some of the gatherings at the coming festivals in memory of the founder of the Democratic party. Thus it is that April 13th, 1910, promises to be an occasion of particular consequence in Democratic annals. At the celebration in Washington, which will attract more attention than any of the other gatherings, Governor Harmon, of Ohio, Governor Marshall, of Indiana, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, Mayor Gaynor, of New York, and other Democrats of national vogue are to appear. All of these have had their names coupled recently with the presidential candidacy for 1912.

At another meeting in Washington on the same day, Mr. Bryan is booked to appear. Several kinds of Democratic doctrine will be expounded at Washington and other places at these Democratic observances. It was at a Washington celebration of Jefferson's birthday, more than two-thirds of a century ago, that Jackson, then President, threw a bombshell into the camp of Calhoun, Hayne and the rest of the personages who were plotting nullification. This was in 1830. Called upon for a toast, Jackson responded: "Our Federal Union, it must be preserved!" He gave those words such an emphasis, and he looked so threateningly in the direction of Calhoun, that that chieftain knew the plans of the men who conspired to suspend, in South Carolina, the operation of a law of Congress had been discovered, and that the man at the head of the government was ready to deal with that State if an overt act were committed.

Less dynamite will be in the coming gathering at Washington. Several keynotes, however, will be sounded there by men who are likely to figure in the balloting in the convention two years hence. All of them will be listened to with interest by Republicans and Democrats alike throughout the country. It is altogether possible that for one or more Democratic presidency seekers a boom may be started at the approaching festivities in honor of Jefferson at the national capital.

Welcome to Mr. Fairbanks.

TO ONE of her most distinguished citizens—former Vice-President Fairbanks—the United States gives warmest welcome on his return from an around-the-world trip. The recipient of marked attentions both in Europe and the far East, Mr. Fairbanks conducted himself with the dignity and modesty which have marked his entire career. By virtue of his office as Vice-President, he was able neither to dispense patronage nor to occupy the center of the stage; but in that position he did not fail to raise his voice against extravagance and against the one-man idea of constitutional government, and the administration to-day is conducted on the kind of platform upon which Mr. Fairbanks stood as Vice-

President. In the Senate he occupied a commanding place when representing the State of Indiana, and for years in the councils of the Republican party he has been a recognized leader. Mr. Fairbanks exemplifies the type of citizenship we like to have represent us in around-the-world trips, and for this reason the more heartily do we welcome his return.

The Plain Truth.

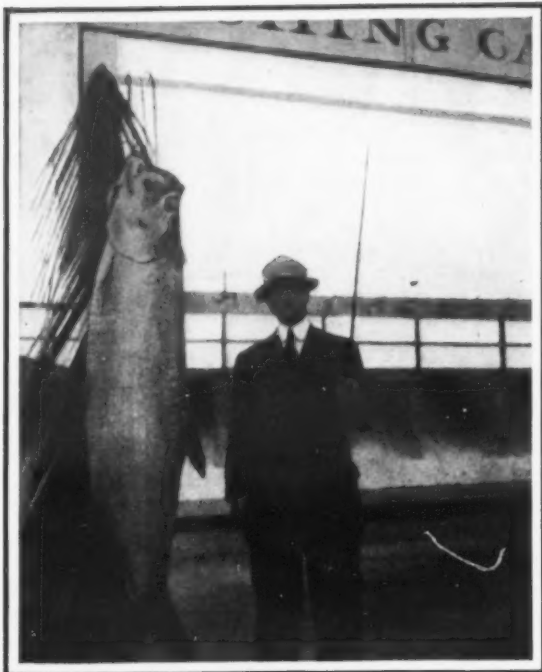
IS VIVISECTION painless? It is, according to Dr. Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and a trustee of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, a foremost authority in this country on the subject of animal experimentation. He has granted an exclusive interview to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* upon that important subject. Dr. Flexner has never before consented to discuss the question for a lay magazine. It is a peculiar privilege that we have in offering to our readers a conversation with the distinguished investigator. Dr. Flexner discovered a cure for spinal meningitis with the aid of animal experimentation and reduced the mortality in that disease from seventy-five to twenty-five per cent. He says that human beings will go on dying at an unnecessary rate unless disease is checked, and that if we give up animal research we must go back to the old way of experimenting with sick human beings. Dr. Flexner asserts that in most cases vivisection is painless.

NOT MANY understand the relation of taxation to prosperity. Everybody should know about it. Wherever a liberal policy has been adopted by the local assessors, great prosperity has resulted, as, for example, in Schenectady, in New York, which has grown in population from 13,675 in 1880 to 75,000 in 1910, and in assessed valuation from \$3,393,410 to \$43,458,325; has multiplied its population 600 per cent. and its assessed valuation 1,400 per cent. in thirty years. Schenectady in 1905 had upward of 400 manufacturing plants, with a total output of over \$33,000,000 of products. These statements are a part of resolutions adopted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, preliminary to an official call for a State convention to consider the advisability of amending the State law for the taxation of manufacturing corporations, so that their taxation upon capital and surplus, outside of real estate and special franchises, will be uniform throughout the State, and will protect them from inequitable taxation upon their machinery and tools and all investment employed in manufacturing, as is done in Pennsylvania, Maryland, several other States, and the Dominion of Canada.

THE Japanese have been styled the most imitative people in the world. It is not imitation so much as a marked ability to adapt to their own needs every good thing. Imitation is a quality of early childhood, but there is nothing suggestive of the child in the way Japan has appropriated Western civilization. During the Japanese-Russian war, Japan became deeply interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A., and there is no country to-day where the association receives more encouragement. Baron Shibusawa, in a recent speech, said he had been greatly impressed with the material progress of America, but in analyzing it had come to believe the result was due more to the character of the people than to natural resources. He looks upon our splendidly equipped Y. M. C. A.'s as playing an important part in the developing of the kind of character which has made us great. Because national prosperity does not hinge upon rich natural resources, the baron has confidence in a greater Japan through the enterprise and character of her citizens, and hopes, in order to develop such men, that Young Men's Christian Associations, as efficient as those in America, might be multiplied. The mission boards of the churches, it seems to us, have no more powerful ally for the spread of the Gospel than the undenominational Y. M. C. A.

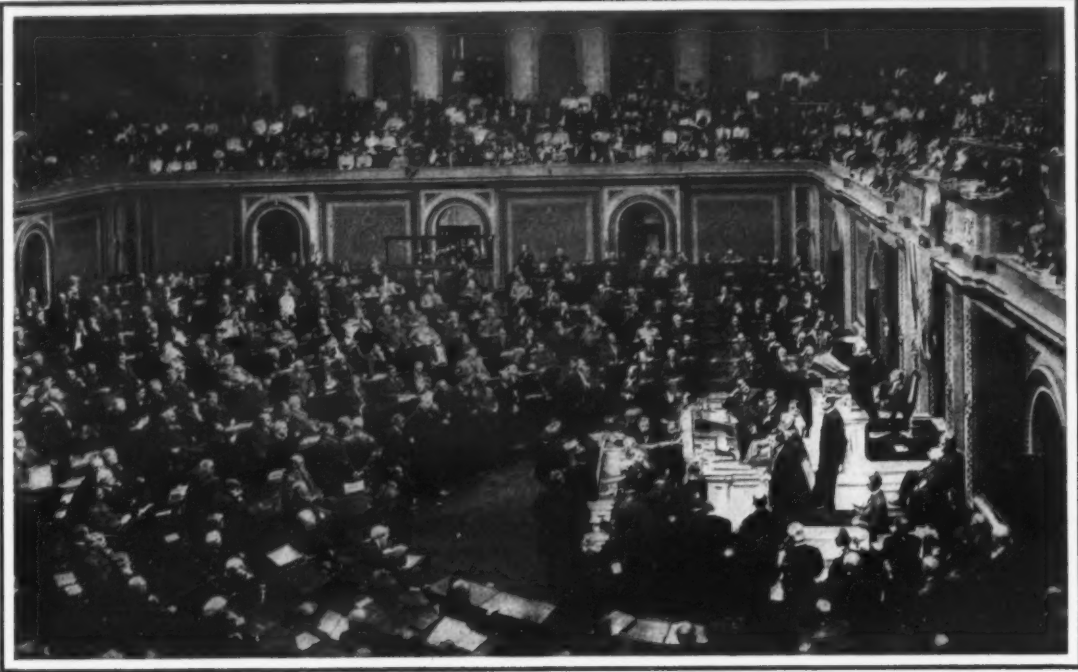
THE PRESENT Congress has been considering questions of the most vital interest to the people generally, but to what extent the people have kept posted on the progress of legislation is an open question. The public generally could not be expected to read in detail elaborate reports, but the salient features of these reports and all congressional debates which are instructive rather than sensational might well be brought before the people through the newspapers. The average individual's impression of what is going on at Washington is derived from scare headlines rather than from informing articles. Give a daily something to denounce, and you give it a congenial task. The rich field of education upon public questions it has well-nigh abdicated. Matters are now under consideration—for example, the interstate commerce bill, the ocean mail bill and the investigation of the cost of living—matters of interest to all the people and upon which all the people should be conversant. It is up to the daily papers to give their readers complete and accurate information.

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



A FINE TROPHY.

A 140-pound tarpon caught at Long Key Fishing Camp, Long Key, Florida, by an expert New York angler.—*L. P. Schutte.*



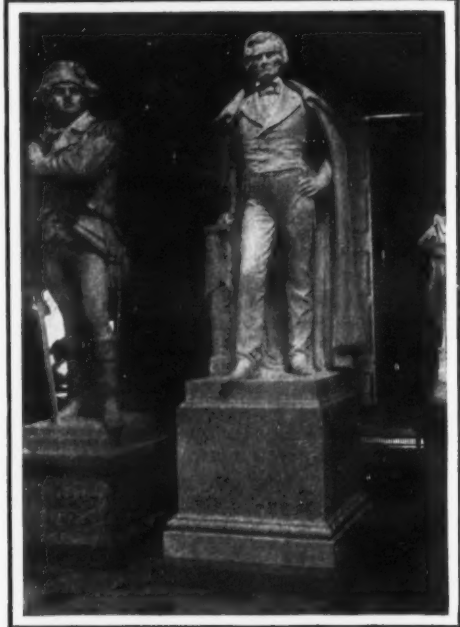
THE CONGRESS THAT STAYED UP ALL NIGHT.

The only photograph taken of the House of Representatives during the recent sensational controversy over the question of enlarging and changing the membership of the Committee on Rules. One session lasted for twenty-eight consecutive hours without recess.—*Du Puy.*



HOW NEW YORK CITY WELCOMED ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Madison Square Park, during the snowfall, on March 17th, 1910. Snow fell intermittently in New York on the great Irish holiday. The magic strains of "The Wearing of the Green," however, showed their power later in the day when the clouds broke away and the sun came out.
Wille.



A GREAT SOUTHERN STATESMAN HONORED.

The heroic statue of John C. Calhoun, recently unveiled by the State of South Carolina, in Statuary Hall at Washington.
Harris & Ewing.



FAMOUS INTERNATIONAL BANQUET

Given at Albany, N. Y., by the University Club and attended by President Taft, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, and Governor Hughes, of New York, and many other notables. Added significance was attached to the banquet by the negotiations over the Canadian and United States tariff questions which are now being carried on between the governments of the two great nations. Key to picture: 1, Earl Grey; 2, President Taft; 3, William P. Rudd, President of the University Club; 4, Governor Hughes; 5, Ex-Gov. D. R. Francis; 6, President Nichols of Dartmouth; 7, Speaker Wadsworth; 8, Colonel Treadwell; 9, Colonel Robert H. Fuller; 10, Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss; 11, D. Cady Herrick.—*Copyright, 1910, by Drucker & Co.*

People Talked About

WHEN Belvidere Brooks was eleven years old he was a Western Union messenger boy in the



BELVIDERE BROOKS.
From messenger boy he has risen to be general manager of the great Western Union Telegraph Company.

office that the company took him to New York in 1902 and made him superintendent of the Eastern division. From then on it was plain sailing straight ahead. Now he is general manager of the whole system, a position second only to that of the president. Unceasing, tireless, conscientious labor did it.

HUBERT LATHAM, the aviator, has introduced the aeroplane into high society. Recently he was invited to go hunting. He packed his gun into his monoplane and, flying nineteen miles, arrived at his host's in time for breakfast. Later he flew home with his game.

FOR THE past forty years George Harwood has been a stockholder of the savings bank of Barre,



GEORGE HARWOOD.
Aged one hundred, he is said to be the oldest bank official in the world.
Robb.

ment of business life. For the last half century he has managed his farm as a model of thrift and neatness, not only supporting his family, but investing considerable money each year. His habits have always been methodical, and the sunny, smiling, genial old fellow dwells among his neighbors in an atmosphere of comradeship.

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ, the celebrated Polish writer, author of "Quo Vadis," is arranging to visit the United States, to be present at the Polish National Congress, which is to meet at Washington in the spring.

ROMANCE is still doing its noble duty. Mrs. Mary H. Pell, who will shortly marry Charles Noel Daly, the Wall Street mining magnate, has managed a huge London hostelry, run a model dairy, and presided over a bureau of social requirements. She has made a small fortune at her ventures.

SON OF a redskin warrior who was slain in battle with the white man, Sherman Coolidge, full-blooded Arapahoe Indian, has for twenty-five years been an ordained minister of the Episcopal Church. He is now in charge of the Church of the Redeemer at Shoshone Agency, of two chapels among the Arapahoes on the Wind River reservation, and of St. Luke's Church, at Shoshoni, in Wyoming. On the death of his father, Sherman was adopted by General Charles A. Coolidge, who reared him as one of his own children. From childhood he showed an inclination to study for the ministry and to spread the Gospel among his own people. Sherman Coolidge is a graduate of Shattuck Military School and of Seabury Divinity School. He took a post-graduate course at Hobart College. It was while he was engaged in missionary work among the Indians that he met and married Miss Wetherbee, daughter of a New York millionaire. She, too, was interested in the welfare of the Indian. Physically he is a fine specimen of the lithe, stalwart Arapahoe—tall, erect, full-chested. His mental equipment is excellent,



REV. SHERMAN COOLIDGE.
A full-blooded Indian, he is an influential Episcopal clergyman.

and his influence on the lives of his people has been remarkable.

PUBLIC officials are sometimes supersensitive.

Much comment was caused by the recent action of Mayor Gaynor, of New York, in declining to remain at the dinner of the Suffolk County Society, at which he was to have been the principal speaker. The mayor was booked to arrive at ten o'clock and the committee was waiting to receive him. He came a little earlier than had been expected, and, as some one was addressing the diners, the committee was not at the door to welcome the mayor. As soon as his arrival was noticed, it hastened to greet him; but as the committee did not bring him into the banquet hall at once, the mayor took offense and withdrew from the hotel. Commenting on this incident, J. Castree Williams, one of the stewards of the St. David's Society, recalled a similar instance in which Governor Hughes was involved. The St. David's Society, of New York, is made up of Welshmen, and Governor Hughes and his father were members. In 1908 the Governor was to have delivered the principal address at the annual dinner and was to have arrived at the hotel at ten o'clock. He came before that hour, and the reception committee went to meet him; but as soon as the Governor discovered that some one was responding to a toast, he asked that the doors be closed until the speaker had finished, so that there should be no disturbance. This was done, the Governor took a seat until the committee was ready to usher him, and he was received with the same hearty applause which no doubt would have greeted the mayor if he had been a little more patient with the Suffolk County folks.

LAWYER, linguist, anti-meat crusader, suffragette, fresh-air apostle and social reformer, Mrs. Alma Webster Powell has long been known as "the busiest woman in Brooklyn." Her pet theory (second to the belief that whips, not kisses, will win votes for women) is that the social barrier consists merely in the difference in the size of bank rolls—that, given the wealth and raiment of a social leader, any poor girl of average intelligence can gain as much prestige in "society" as a woman worth millions. Recently she decked her maid, Mary Corrigan, in her choicest selection of clothes and gave her free run of the drawing-room for an evening. Mary Corrigan was introduced as the daughter of a wealthy Irish landowner. Along came a count from Austria. Miss Corrigan was fine of figure and of commanding presence. The count was smitten and paid marked attention to her. She was the success of the evening. When the story came out the next day, the count was so vexed that he disappeared from his hotel. Mrs. Powell is satisfied—she says that she has proved her point. Miss Corrigan is satisfied—with her position as maid. She likes not the artificial restrictions of the drawing-room. The count—well, he is not satisfied.



MRS. ALMA WEBSTER POWELL AND HER MAID.
The former (sitting) dressed her maid in fine clothes, introduced the maid as an heiress and almost married her to a count.

LEGRAND HOWLAND, a New Englander, has written the first American grand opera. It was successfully produced in Europe and will soon be heard here.

JOSE SANTOS ZELAYA, sometime President of Nicaragua, is now sojourning in Spain. He announces that he is at work on a book that will vindicate his régime in the land-he-left-behind-him.

FATHER JOHN PRESTON, of Weehawken, N. J., after waiting a long time for the police department to put a quietus on a prize-fight which was to take place in his parish, entered the auditorium himself. Just as the bout began, he jumped into the squared circle and exhorted the crowd to leave. After considerable parley they did. Weehawken's police department, when told of the event, was surprised that anything like a prize-fight had almost happened within a hundred miles of the town.

THOSE who attended the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, when Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for the vice-presidency by a brilliant orator from the West, will recall the interest aroused by the eloquent presentation speech made by the Hon. Lafayette Young, editor of the Des Moines (Ia.) *Capital*. For many years Mr. Young has been a conspicuous leader of the party, and his personal influence, and that of his newspaper in the State of Iowa, often has been a decisive factor. At the close of March Mr. Young will have been the editor of the *Capital* for twenty years, and that anniversary will be made the occasion of the issue of a commemorative edition of the *Capital* in Mr. Young's honor. The wonderful growth not only of Des Moines, but of the State of Iowa and of the great West, will be enlarged upon in this commemorative number, and it will be one of the most remarkable productions of its character ever printed in the United States. Mr. Young's career illustrates the possibilities of American life. He began as a printer's boy, was largely self-taught, and is in every sense self-made. He is fortunate in having two sons to share with him the burden he has carried so long and so successfully in the publication business. We unite with journalists throughout the country in tendering to Mr. Young, his sons and the Des Moines *Capital* hearty congratulations and best wishes.



HON. LAFAYETTE YOUNG.
The eminent Iowa editor who is to celebrate a notable anniversary.

THERE live to-day only two men who were corps commanders in the Union army during the Civil

War. One of them is General Daniel Edgar Sickles, New Yorker by birth and by preference. His life reads like that of the hero of one of Winston Churchill's novels. After graduation from the University of New York, he became a printer. Then he became a lawyer, in 1846, at the age of twenty-one. In 1847 he was a member of the State Legislature and a major in the militia. He was corporation attorney for New York, but resigned to become secretary of legation at London. He was State senator from 1856 to 1857 and member of Congress from 1857 to 1861. All the while he was rising in regimental circles, until by 1862 he was a major-general. During the Civil War he was constantly mentioned in the dispatches for bravery. He was decorated at Gettysburg. He was commander of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potomac. After the war he was special commissioner to South America, minister to Holland, commander of the Military Department of the South, member of Congress, president of the New York State Civil Service Commission and sheriff. Now, at the age of eighty-five, he is a citizen of New York—a privilege which he deems as worthy as any of the honors that have come to him during his eventful life.



GEN. DANIEL SICKLES.
One of the two surviving corps commanders of the Union Army.

NAT GOODWIN, the actor, who has been married four times, proposes to publish a book telling the story of his marital experiences with his four different wives. It would not take a book for them to describe their experiences with Nerry Nat.

THE NAME of James A. Patten went ringing

through the markets of the world last year when he cornered wheat in the Chicago Stock Exchange and made a nice little coup of about \$2,000,000 profit. But that was not his only grand-stand play. He played with cotton, too. This is the result. A few weeks ago he went to England for a little vacation. He decided to visit the Stock Exchange at Manchester, the "Cottonopolis" of England. He was advised against the visit. His operations at Chicago had sadly crippled the Manchester market, and the name Patten was a synonym there for "frenzied finance." No sooner was he seen on the threshold of the Exchange than a few hundred brokers made a rush at him, hooting, cat-calling. They jostled him about and hustled him through the doorway. It looked like danger. A crowd was waiting for him outside, and they were in a belligerently receptive mood. Patten ducked for a cab, the police came, made him a bodyguard as far as the railroad station, and he took the first train to Liverpool. His reception there was a bit more cordial.



JAMES A. PATTEN.
The American broker whose operations in Chicago caused him to be mobbed by English financiers.



The Flight of the Dragon-fly



By Arthur R. Andre.



HE Dragon-fly was the last word in aeroplane construction. The graceful sweep of its lines as it stood poised for flight in the Carhart grounds beside the lake, the glitter of the noonday sun on its polished brasses, the soft translucence of its gray silk planes, through which the outlines of its ribs and stays were plainly discernible; its rich appointments—all combined to produce an impression of daintiness and speed possibilities not easily surpassed. Lucy Carhart was of this opinion as she waited impatiently in the "flyer" for her brother's return. So, also, was Professor Talbert, who had climbed cheerfully on board in response to that young lady's express commands; and he was busily engaged in putting the thought into words, when, happening to look down, he discovered that the grass was slipping away swiftly from beneath his feet. Instinctively he grasped the wheel in front of him.

Meantime, the Dragon-fly rose clear of the rhododendrons at the foot of the lawn, and, lifting easily, soared high above the willows that edged the lake. "Ah!" cried the girl, as the machine sailed smoothly out above the sunlit, island-dotted water, "aeroplaning is a sensation, isn't it, professor?" "It is, indeed," agreed her companion dryly; "particularly when one tries it for the first time." And he gazed doubtfully at the queer little wheel that he held in his hands. "How do you steer the thing?"

"I don't know," Miss Carhart replied.

"You don't know!" ejaculated the professor.

"Nobody knows but Dick," the young lady explained. "The steering gear is Dick's own invention." And she began to laugh.

Professor Talbert gazed in consternation at the little khaki-clad figure beside him. So long and earnestly he gazed that every detail of the smart, semi-military costume she wore, from the little leathern cap perched jauntily upon her smoothly braided hair to the tan-colored, high-laced shoes that incased her feet, must have been indelibly imprinted upon his mind. "You don't know!" he repeated incredulously; and the next moment the Dragon-fly listed so dangerously to one side that he was glad to rivet his gaze again upon the wheel. "But how did you manage to start it going in the first place?" he demanded.

"You started it," was the composed reply.

"I—" The professor almost stammered.

"You rested your hand on the steering wheel as you climbed aboard, and—pouf!—we were off. It was my fault, though," the young lady hastened to explain. "I should have cautioned you not to touch the wheel. Indeed, that was the very last thing Dick said to me when he returned to the house to get a bite to eat. He had been tinkering with the machinery all the morning. Then you came along just in time for a ride, and, of course—" smiling bewitchingly—"I forgot everything about it. But you'll soon find out how to steer the machine, professor," she encouraged. "That is what professors are for, isn't it—to find out things?" And she laughed again.

"I'm not so sure of it," responded the other unsmilingly. "The aeroplane has guided and balanced itself so far, and without mishap, but I've got to attempt to steer it some time. Suppose I should turn the wheel to the left when I ought to turn it to the right, then what would happen? Now, if the machine were only equipped with levers, I might be able to trace their connections with the ailerons—isn't that what you call them? But there is nothing of the kind—nothing that I can see but this Sphinx's riddle of a steering wheel." All the time he was speaking he kept his eyes glued to the helm, lest by some move he should upset the machine. "There isn't even anything to shut off the power with," he added gloomily. "We shall have to go on like this forever."

"How lovely!" murmured his companion.

And, indeed, the Dragon-fly was behaving beautifully, sailing steadily ahead on even pinions, to the rhythmic music of its engines and propellers, the sun a burnished ball of copper in the immensity above, the earth a shimmering unreality below. The girl sighed and, throwing herself back in the luxurious cushions of the car, gazed thoughtfully at the professor.

"Can't you think of anything, Mr. Talbert?" she inquired at last.

"I'm thinking of a whole lot of things," he responded shortly. "First of all, I'm wondering what your brother and your father and mother are thinking and saying about this time. Then I am speculating as to what I ought to do when the power gives out, as it will, I presume, sooner or later. But principally I am trying to discover the connection that must exist between this wobbly, irrational, dish-shaped steering contrivance and the stopping and starting and steering of the Dragon-fly. I remember, the last time I came to see you—" he continued, turning in his seat, and unconsciously he changed the inclination of the wheel. "Now what have I done?" he broke off, in alarm.

For the Dragon-fly had swerved from its course and was sailing upward. Up and up it soared, till the angle of ascent became so great that the wings were no longer able to sustain the weight of the machine, and it hovered, balancing, the bite of its propellers, together with the momentum it had attained, just equalizing the pull of gravitation. Then downward and back it plunged in a tremendous arc, till, reaching the limit of its swing, it forged ahead once more. The girl was the first to recover her breath.

"You were saying that the last time you came to see me—" she prompted calmly.

The professor gasped. "The last time—I came—to see you," he repeated, taking pattern by the girl's superb display of nerve, but watching the forward guide plane apprehensively; "the last time—I came to see you—your brother Richard was about to explain to me the principle of his new steering appliance—"

"Oh!" interrupted the girl coldly.

"When you entered the room, and—"

"And—" she prompted again, quite differently.

The professor reddened. "Then I lost all interest in the device," he answered lamely. "You see," he made an effort to explain, "Mr. Rickerts was there, and—and I had called that day to— I mean—What do I mean?" And the professor

gazed to the steering of the machine that the fluctuations of the forward guide plane, which were commencing all over again, were completely lost upon him. "And I," he answered recklessly, "had called that day to tell you I should never care for anybody else."

"Than Mr. Rickerts?"

"Than you!" the professor responded. "I know that I shouldn't have said all this—"

"Why not?" she interrupted him again. "I like to hear it. Every woman does, for that matter," she added meditatively; "and, come to think of it, I did care just the least little bit when you stayed away so long." Meantime, the aeroplane was rolling and pitching dangerously.

"Lucy!" began the professor eagerly.

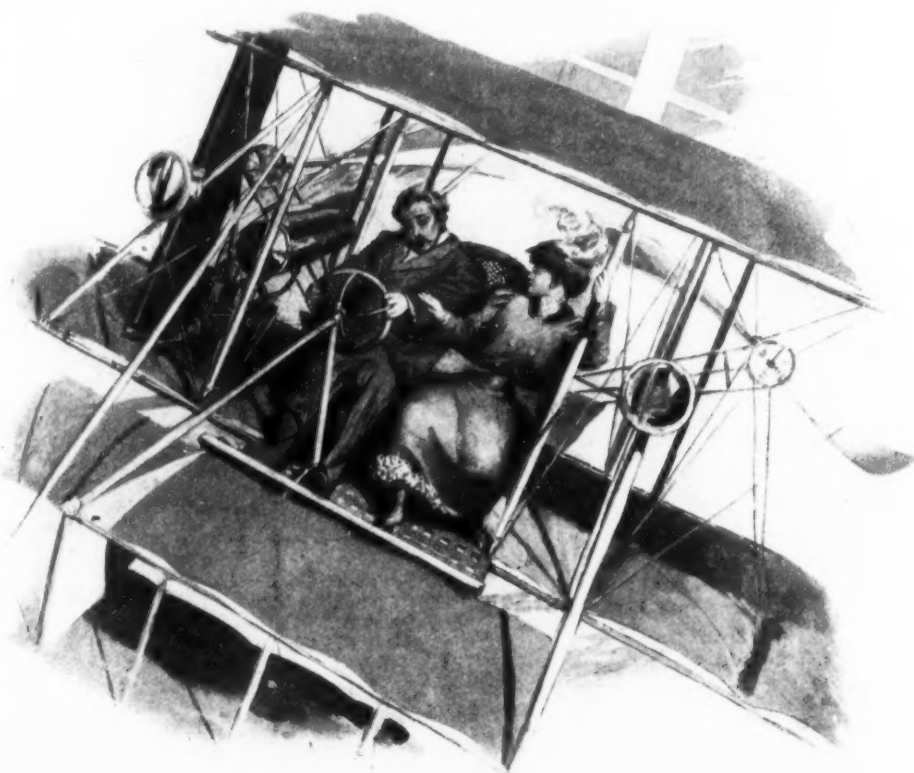
But the girl stopped him. "I think the Dragon-fly is going to dive," she said simply. "Thrust your feet into the stirrups, professor." And as the guide plane in front of them fell slowly away, for a never-to-be-forgotten moment of time the man at the helm felt a soft little gauntleted hand descend caressingly upon his wrist. Then the aeroplane plunged headlong. Professor Talbert felt strangely calm. He knew that only a few brief moments remained to him in which to solve the problem—if it was to be solved—and, without lifting his gaze from the wheel, he visualized again the slender, tapering pinions, the booms and stanchions and ribs and stays, the brass-jacketed engines, the knife-edged propellers—every detail, in fact, of the superb flyer de luxe; while at the same time his mind passed in review everything that he had ever heard or read on the subject of mechanical flight. Faster and faster slanted the machine toward the earth, and faster and faster flew his thoughts.

Then, centuries later, it seemed to him, he was back in his classroom again, propounding the problem to his students. The flight of the Dragon-fly and its disastrous ending was an incident of the past—so it appeared to him—and, quite naturally, he had taken it for the subject of his lecture. What kind of steering apparatus should the perfect aeroplane possess? What kind of steering gear could be devised to prevent such accidents from happening in the future?

Of course, he seemed to be explaining to his absorbed listeners, no automatic contrivance could be depended upon to cope with the gusts and eddies of a storm in air; no human brain could respond with sufficient promptitude to the ever-changing conditions of atmospheric stress if at the same time it had to translate its impressions into the adjustment of a complicated system of levers—and, the next moment, there leaped into his mind a vision of an oval steering wheel, with its major axis in the line of travel of the machine—a dish-shaped wheel attached to a universal joint. All that need be intrusted to the man at the helm would be to point the front end of the wheel in the desired direction—to tilt it up to ascend, to depress it to descend, to hold it level to maintain a horizontal flight. To start the engines, the pressure of the hands upon the wheel; to stop them, the release of this pressure must suffice. "A dish-shaped wheel attached to a universal joint," he murmured to himself mechanically—the wheel that he held in his hands!

Professor Talbert braced his toes in the stirrups that were attached to the platform of the machine, and inclined the front end of the wheel a trifle upward. Already, he fancied, the direction of the swoop had changed—that, while the earth rushed up to meet them as fast as ever, the angle at which it approached was more oblique. But perhaps this was only his imagination. Perhaps it was all imagination—his fanciful speculations about a scientific steering apparatus—what did he know about steering apparatuses?—the probability that Miss Carhart's brother had invented the same device—the chances were all against it!—and the touch of the girl's little, soft-gloved hand upon his wrist. No; that last was real! Trees, roads and houses rushed up to meet them, growing momentarily more and more distinct, and now he could make

(Continued on page 324.)



"THE AEROPLANE WAS ROLLING AND PITCHING DANGEROUSLY."

Drawn by W. C. Rice.

floundered helplessly. "Now, if you understood anything about psychology—" he began again.

"I don't," Miss Carhart retorted, "and I don't want to. I don't even want to know why you stayed away after that visit for three whole weeks."

"Why, I judged from Rickerts's manner—" replied Talbert blankly.

"I never did like Mr. Rickerts!"

Professor Talbert so far forgot his anxiety in re-

Midwinter Trippers across the Atlantic

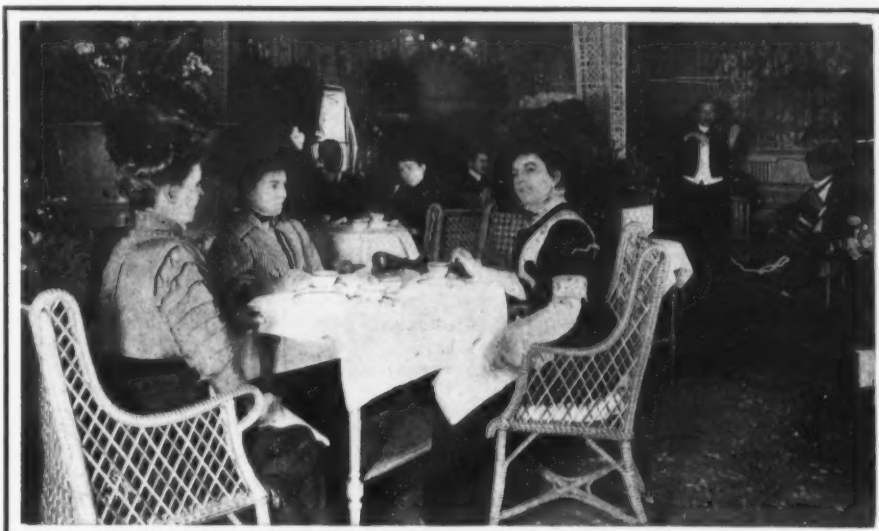
ADVANTAGES AND PLEASURES OF CROSSING OUT OF SEASON.

By HARRIET QUIMBY.



MUSIC ABOARD SHIP.

Popular selections are played on deck between 10 and 12 in the morning.



A FAVORITE AFTERNOON RENDEZVOUS FOR VOYAGERS.

The Palm Room Winter Garden where passengers may enjoy good music and a cup of tea.



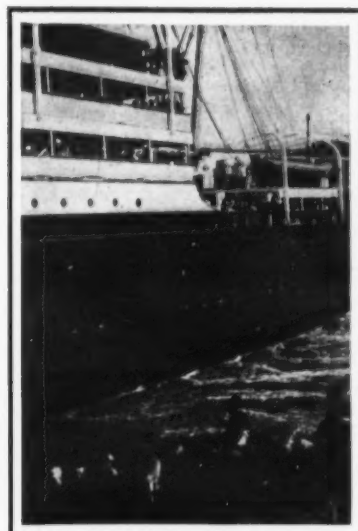
WINTER LUXURIES.

Suites of rooms and private baths are within the means of the average winter voyager who could not afford such comforts during the height of the season.



AN INSPECTION TOUR.

The perfectly equipped kitchen for the first-class passengers—one of the four separate kitchens on board the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.



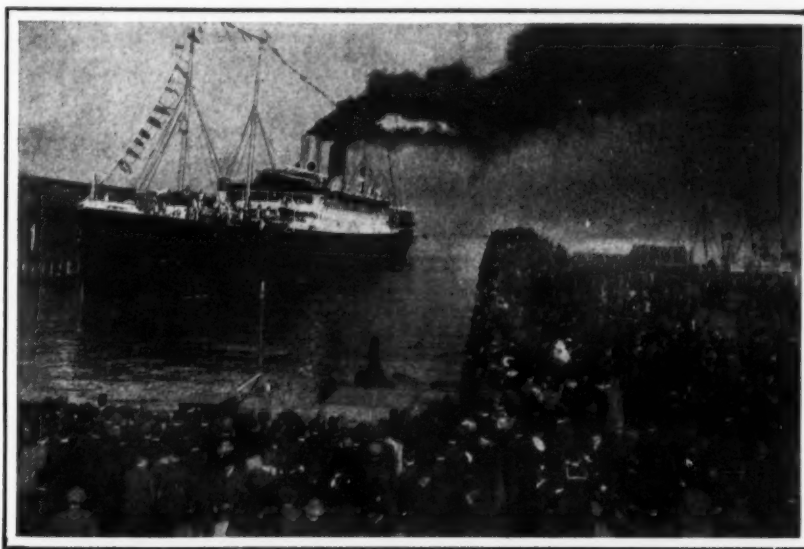
ALL ABOARD!

Huge Hamburg liner *Amerika* leaving the American shores with a happy holiday crowd. This is a common scene during the summer travel season.

"I HAVE crossed a hundred and forty-seven times all times of year," said an old traveler to a group standing on the promenade deck discussing the probabilities of a rough voyage. "And," he continued, "I have come to the conclusion that striking good weather is all a matter of luck. I have had winter crossings when the water looked like a mill pond, and I have crossed in summer when the sea cut up so rough that the railings were washed away. Can't tell a thing about it. For my part, I had rather take chances in the winter than any other time, and I'll tell you why. There is a greater choice of rooms to be had, and one has an opportunity to pick out his favorite location on ship without being obliged to book months ahead. The decks are only comfortably filled. In fact, the winter traveler has everything his own way, while the summer tripper often has to put up with what he can get.

"For those who will brave the ocean during what are supposed to be the off months, the steamship companies extend tempting, minimum rates. Suites like a Riverside Drive apartment, with drawing-room and sitting-room and blue-and-gold boudoir, and baths with shower and electric arrangements, are to be enjoyed by those whose means will not permit such luxury during the height of the season, when the demand for them sends the prices up. Then there is an impression that the ocean must be frightfully cold in the winter, but I have never seen any difference between June and January after the steamer has lost sight of land. Summer or winter, one will need all his furs one day, while the next will be so balmy that he can get along without a topcoat. Gulf Stream, I suppose. With a stateroom equipped with the latest wrinkle in electric heaters, it matters little what the weather is."

Those who cross the Atlantic in the winter will be agreeably disappointed. One thing only is to be observed when booking for a winter trip, and that is to put faith in a good-sized steamer and one that does not try to go too fast. Safely aboard one of the



TOURING AROUND THE WORLD.

Visitors on board the Hamburg-American liner *Cleveland*, in San Francisco. The vessel is carrying a party of tourists on a cruise around the world, calling at Honolulu, Japan, China, Manila, East Indies, India, Egypt, then proceeding through the Mediterranean to New York.

huge seven or eight day boats, there is little need for even the most timid to worry. If there should happen to be a hurricane, the passengers would scarcely know it until they reach shore and read about it in the yellow journals. At least, such was the experience of the passengers on the Hamburg-American liner *Amerika*, which, during a recent trip, suffered nothing from the high and powerful waves which crippled several of the smaller steamers which crossed at the same time. A steamer boasting twenty-two or twenty-four thousand tons displacement is not easily tossed about by the waves unless her engines are racing, in which case she is bound to pitch and roll a bit. It is no longer possible to describe a modern liner as a floating hotel without exaggerating the most luxurious appointments of the hotels themselves. As the liners have grown larger and broader, their cabins have been elaborated at a proportionate rate. It is now quite possible to cross

without foregoing one of the comforts that are to be had ashore.

The difference between winter and summer travelers is marked in one respect. The former are of that class which is making its thirtieth or fortieth trip across. During the summer one will occasionally find a fellow-creature who confesses that it is his first trip, but in winter—never. The winter tripper who can boast a mere eight or ten times across is relegated to amateur circles, and his experiences are seldom regarded by the regulars as being of any account.

The dramatic personae of a steamer's daily comedy is not the least interesting part of a week on the ocean wave. There are always a couple of millionaires who keep the operator busy receiving and sending wireless messages. Few crossings are made at any time of year without counting some stage celebrity among the passengers, and a member of the Catholic clergy is generally to be reckoned upon as a fellow-voyager. As for the others, they comprise many types, all of which are familiar at Palm Beach, Newport and Atlantic City.

The social life enjoyed by these miscellaneous people keeps the ship's florist and hairdressers and manicures busy—the former supplying fresh flowers from his little, glassed-in conservatory on the sun deck, and the two latter polishing up their fair customers for the rivalry which is as keen on board a modern liner as it is on the Promenade des Anglaises, Nice. It is astonishing the amount of daily grooming the devotees of fashion undergo while on board. It is also astonishing how many trunks they will unpack for the single week of crossing.

The day when any old clothes would do has long since passed, even for the most quiet of travelers. There are the chic costumes designed for the deck promenade, and the modish afternoon frocks for the card game or the musicale in the salon. For dinner, while it is by no means imperative, it is customary for passengers, especially on the English and German

(Continued on page 325.)

What Notable Men Are Talking About

TOO LITTLE USE OF SCIENCE.

President Hadley, of Yale.

I THINK there can be no doubt that our danger is that of over-specialization. We are likely to look too much toward the training of the producer in the particular things that he is going to use in his profession, and too little to the training of the consumer in the ideas and principles which he will need as a man of culture and a citizen of a self-governing commonwealth. There is, I suppose, no profession, unless it be that of the mechanical engineer, that has been marked by such extraordinary improvement as that of the physician or surgeon. When we compare what can be done to-day with what was done a hundred years ago, we are tempted to think that the human race should be on the eve of the millennium, so far as concerns the enjoyment of its physical

life and physical faculties. But has the use of those improvements kept pace with their possibilities? Have the consumers of medicine shown an improvement proportionate to that which has been offered by the producers? To this question I fear that we must return a negative answer. Few, indeed, relatively speaking, are the people who know how to avail themselves in any practical way of the results of modern medical discovery. For one man who gets intelligent medical treatment, there are probably ten who either dose themselves with patent medicines or rush to the opposite extreme of rejecting scientific medicine altogether and trusting to a system of faith cure under any one of a dozen different names.

GOVERNOR HUGHES ON INDEPENDENCE.

Governor Hughes, of New York.

THE INFLUENCE exerted by men who are independent of party and vote solely with the purpose of supporting what they believe to be the best at the time is of great value to the community. Unmoved by mere consideration of party expediency, they almost unfailingly support administrative efforts which are for the general public interest, and they provide a basis for appeal over the heads of shortsighted party managers. Independence is of value in proportion to its militancy. This is achieved through the independent press, and its endeavors

may be treated as representative; for it voices the sentiment of a constituency which is in sympathy with its general attitude and readily responds to its expressed opinions. And in so far as this constituency is earnest and measurably continuous, it constitutes in effect a party with the principle of non-partisanship. The regrettable feature of this non-relation to the great parties is that it withdraws from their active work men of weight and character who would be strongly influential in the determination of party action, and their withdrawal helps to create the conditions which they criticize. Not infrequently individual independence is a cover for disinclination to disagreeable and necessary work, and shows a preference to stand aloof from the contests of democracy in which every citizen should take a vigorous part. This cannot be commended from any point of view.

POVERTY NOT CAUSED BY DEPRIVITY.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, Industrial Expert.

THAT view of poverty is unproved and unfounded which rests upon the assumption that the need of assistance is connected necessarily with some form of personal depravity or shortcoming. The only thing that I believe we are warranted in taking for granted when a family asks for assistance is that they believe themselves to be in need of assistance. The stories which the annals of the tenement houses tell are not of poverty, even as they are not of punishment. They are, in the main, of maladjustment, of adverse conditions over which the individual who suffers is unable to exercise effective control, which, nevertheless, are not beyond control. The qualities that have caused the successful to survive and to overcome will not always bear scrutiny. Cunning, rather than strength of character; insensibility, rather than patience; the physical endurance of an animal nature, rather than the higher and more complex spiritual organization of a fully civilized man; conformity to vice, rather than to superior virtue, may account for the better showing of those successful in the economic struggle, which is only in part as yet a moral struggle.

WHY AMERICANS ARE UNHAPPY.

Professor Albion W. Small, of Chicago University.

WE MODERN Americans are the most unhappy people that have ever lived on the face of the earth, because we are the most prosperous people, we are the freest people, we are the most highly educated. Misery does not make people dissatisfied as much as prosperity. It is not those who are the most miserable nor those who lack the most of social or material wealth whose dissatisfaction over their

condition breaks out into revolutions for reform. Take the great revolutions of modern history—the French Revolution or the Civil War, for example—and you will note that the respective countries in which these agitations developed were not ripe for revolution until they had come to a certain degree of prosperity, which developed the idea of personal rights and liberties. The main reason why, in my judgment, there will be no revolution in Russia for a long time to come is the fact that the common people of that country are so miserable that they have been, and will long be, unable to develop a dissatisfaction acute enough to break into forcible resistance. In the same manner freedom and education make for unhappiness. They bring responsibilities. They make the individual feel and see the actual inequality of men. So various are the appeals which they make to our intellects that we reach for a remedy, we travel backward to find how near it fits the disease.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF LETTERS.

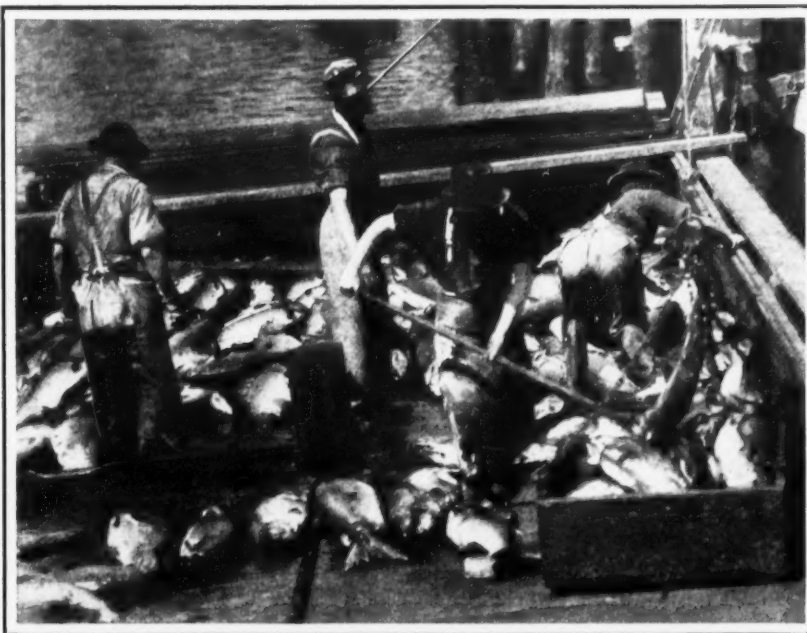
Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

IT IS the lesson of history that minorities govern. In republican forms of government, like ours, the people elect; but their selection, as a rule, comes from certain classes. Prominent among those are college men. The aristocracy of letters is the one guild open to every one. Money cannot secure entrance into it, nor can birth, nor family, nor social position, nor privilege. It is gained only by brains, character and industry. With our public schools, high-school system and city colleges, with the endowments that go to our great universities and smaller colleges, a liberal education is free to all. Training and experience tell in the race for honors or riches. There must be at the bottom a capacity for government; but when that is developed by the highest possible opportunities of instruction, the possessors of it become the leaders of men. This is the minority to which I refer, which controls corporations and labor unions, which controls political organizations and churches. In this body I include not only those who have a diploma, but those whose early disadvantages prevented their going through college, but whose subsequent industry and genius have secured for them the recognition of a degree later in life.



A BARGE-LOAD OF FINE FISH.

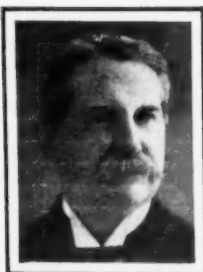
The result of an exceptionally successful day along the Columbia River, British Columbia.



SORTING THE SALMON.

The fish are carefully graded preparatory to shipment to the canneries.

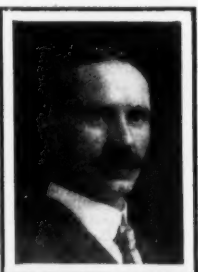
WHERE OUR SALMON COME FROM.



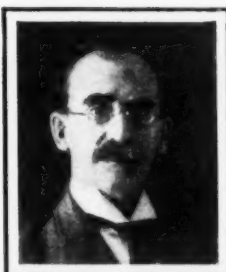
HENRY WHITE,
Former ambassador to
Paris, chairman.—Copy-
right, 1907, by Harris &
Ewing, Washington, D.C.



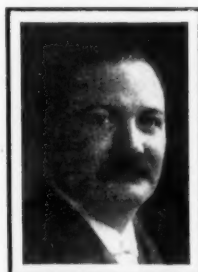
JOHN BARRETT,
Director of the Bureau
of American
Republics.
Harris & Ewing.



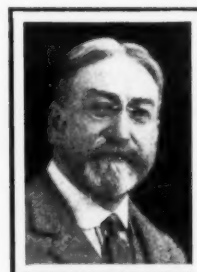
PAUL S. REINSCH,
Professor of Political
Science, at the Univer-
sity of Wisconsin.
Harris & Ewing.



COL. E. H. CROWDER,
Assistant Judge-
Advocate General of
the army.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



LAMAR C. QUINTERO,
Former consul-gen-
eral to Costa
Rica.
Wilbur.



JOHN BASSETT MOORE,
Formerly Assistant
Secretary of
State.
Harris & Ewing.



LEWIS NIXON,
Noted naval
designer and
builder.
Harris.

DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO WILL REPRESENT THE UNITED STATES AT THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES AT BUENOS AYRES.

On July 9th next, the Fourth International Conference of the American States will convene at Buenos Ayres. President Taft and Secretary Knox have selected the American delegation after most careful consideration, as it is desired to have a strong representation. After the conference at Buenos Ayres, the party will continue their voyage to the Pacific to attend the Independence celebration at Santiago, Chili. They will then go to Vera Cruz to attend the opening of the exposition at Mexico City.

TRAGEDY—AND A LAUGH

By Leon Rutledge Whipple



HIS is the story the curator of the Carleton Gallery told us in Ambroselli's little shaded garden one golden afternoon. The talk had drifted to art, and the gray-haired curator was sipping his wine reminiscently.

"The price of a picture is nothing, gentlemen, nothing, compared with what some poor fellow may pay of his body—yes, and of his soul, too—for the power to paint it with. I could tell you the story—if you care—"

I nodded, and the major rapped the head of his cane impatiently.

"I first noticed the shabby young fellow in the gallery one early summer day. He was sitting quietly staring at a small oil, sometimes seeming to doze. I stepped up to tap him on the shoulder, but stopped short, seeing the fingers stained with colors, and the features that spoke the gentleman, despite the pinched and sunken cheeks.

"At my step he arose suddenly and, pointing at the small oil, exclaimed, 'Isn't it glorious, sir, glorious?'"

"Startled, I looked more attentively at the canvas. It was a small Corot—some evening shepherd's dance, and rather hurried—a master's failure. I remembered that it was hung to be sold, the name to add some hundreds to the price.

"Yes, in a way; but—even the masters nod sometimes."

"Perhaps in body, sir, but never in spirit. I am full of it now—I must go to work—I must go to work!" And without another word he ran from the gallery.

"Day after day I found him staring at the Corot, and directly we got better acquainted. He was Henry Armistead—you remember his Paris success—an orphan, from Virginia. A little estate had kept him studying for three years, and now he was trying to do something for himself. One evening I had him down here at Ambrose's, and after the wine he talked about himself.

"It's the biggest thing I've tried yet, and I think it's coming on!" he cried, his eyes alight. "It'll be ready for a try at the fall exhibition, and I dream sometimes they'll hang it. If my strength holds out and my—my—" (he stopped abruptly, then hurried on as if I hadn't guessed that his money must hold out, too) "and I can see that Corot often enough—I can't do a thing without a look at that every day."

"My curiosity made me ask him frankly what he found in the Corot to help him. He looked at me rather queerly before he answered, 'I suppose I am a mad one—I thought everybody could see it. It's—oh, I can't tell you—but—that is a picture! But, sir, you come and see my picture some time, and I'll explain. Will you?'"

"I promised, and as we walked home under what he called the 'white moon,' he began to tell me of a girl. There always is a girl with these young fellows, somehow.

"You see, I'm trying to make it worthy of a lady I know—Cynthia Maury. Cynthia and I grew up together, and I reckon I always loved her. So when her father died I told her. But she got angry

and said I merely pitied her loneliness—didn't love her, but was doing it as a duty—and a lot of other foolishness. All of us down there have more pride than sense. Well, I got mad and came up here to study. And now I never hear from her; and nights like this it makes me wild just to think of her hair—I wish you could see it, sir—it's glorious! Always makes me dream of an autumn sunset! And her eyes—but I'm going now. Got to walk it off. Good-night." And he plunged up the street.

"Saturday afternoon he gave me an eager welcome on the top floor of a tumble-down apartment house. 'Come in, sir, come in! I'm delighted! Hope the stairs didn't tire you—find 'em bad myself sometimes. I get tired quick now. Better take this chair; that one's a bit unsteady.' His studio was a bare, one-windowed garret, with a six-foot canvas under a calico cover, and brushes, a spattered palette, and twisted tubes massed on the floor.

"We talked commonplaces for a while, and he showed me some of his sketches—all queer, green landscapes. In a minute he was up to have me taste some of 'my Aunt Sallie's own blackberry wine.' Then he went to the large canvas.

"Well, sir, I confess I'm impatient. No one has ever seen this—it seems almost a part of me. At any rate, I've put all I know into it. Stand a little that way—that's the best light. Now, what do you think of it?" He pulled the calico aside and stood waiting eagerly."

The curator sipped his wine as if to refresh his memory. The major broke in, "Well, sir, was it a copy of this poor Corot of which you have spoken?"

"Copy of Corot? No; that picture was a copy of nothing. It was a half-finished masterpiece, giving hints even then of what it some day might be—a study in greens of a marsh and storm at sunset—gloomy level stretches going back to the blackish-green of the clouds, with just at the horizon a cut of yellow sun-glare in a narrow streak between the two. But it was more than a landscape—it was an impression of life. If anything ever spoke rebellion against the monotony of living—the tragic ludicrousness of things—that soulless yellow flare did.

"I wiped my glasses and turned to Armistead. 'My boy, it's good work, wonderful; but— (as I paused his face fell) 'but I'm very sorry you know enough to do it.'

"He answered slowly, 'Yes, a young man shouldn't know that—it costs too much. The name of the thing is "Tragedy—and a Laugh."

"And he stretched his long legs along the floor, his back against the wall, and asked quizzically, 'You see my meaning, don't you? Well, this is how the Corot helps. You see, it isn't the picture that means much; it's the man—the soul. When I get all tired and discouraged so not a brush will go right, I come and take a look at that. And I learn that the man who did it felt things, too, even if perhaps this time he failed. But he tried; so I dream of all the work, the little strokes, the study, the hope and despair—of how long before any reward came. And, meanwhile, all the pain—the pain of learning how to paint and what to paint—of feeling the whole bitterness of life—of paying the cost of inspiration. For it always costs, sir, it always costs! To do a picture of comedy, you've got to pay your price of tears.'

"He paused, out of breath. 'It's strange, too—no other picture will do it. I need the encouragement of seeing a master fail. It's my inspiration—and if I don't see it every day, I'm dead. Isn't it strange how good home victuals taste?'"

"He grinned as he finished his blackberry wine. That was his way—up in the clouds one minute, the next breaking in with a commonplace a little cynically, as if ashamed. He was painting his nature on canvas—tragedy and a laugh.



"CYNTHIA POSED IN AN OLD-FASHIONED GOWN."

"This was midsummer. Next week I went away for a rest, leaving a young woman in charge. The morning I got back I found Armistead in the usual place, looking listlessly straight before him. I hardly recognized him. He was pale as death, thin to a shadow, with unkempt beard and clothes to add to his air of dejection.

"I turned toward the Corot. It was gone! And there sat the boy, staring at the blank wall with empty eyes. He rushed to me with pitiful eagerness. 'What have you done with it? Tell me you are joking and have hidden it. They say it's gone—it's gone!'"

"My dear fellow," I questioned, "what's the matter? You look half crazy!"

"I am. The picture's gone—my inspiration! And I can't paint—I can't!"

The curator paused, then resumed slowly, "Well, it was. A young man had bought it anonymously, and taken it away—didn't want his name known. It had disappeared as if blown away on the wind. After a week of aimless search, Armistead failed to come to the gallery and my uneasiness took me to the studio. I found him crouched before the big easel painting, but not the masterpiece. That was gone, and in its stead a poor, scrawly, half-done copy of the lost Corot.

"Henry!" I exclaimed. He looked up without recognition.

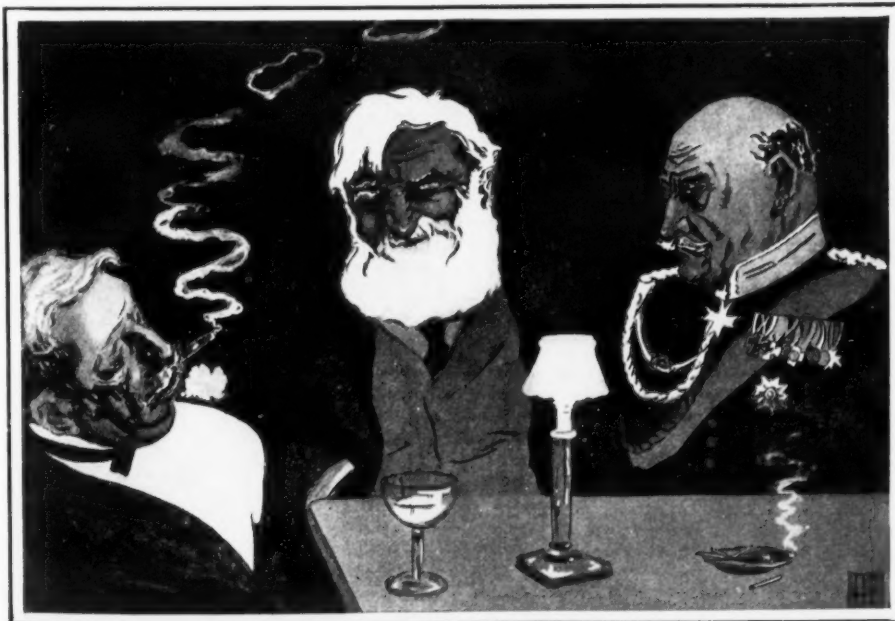
"Yes, Monsieur Verdin, I'm painting a new inspiration—the curator stole mine. It's no use—when a fellow's inspiration is gone, he can't paint a new one. It's gone—tragedy—and a laugh—" He burst into a flat, high, mirthless chuckle, and fell back into my arms, pointing at his own picture which stood against the wall.

"That evening Latour pronounced it some sort of brain trouble, due to worry—and starvation—and said it might take weeks to get his mind back. I spent the night with him, and I can hear him now calling softly, 'Cynthia, Cynthia dearest, I know it's no use; but can't you care for me a little—I love you so? There, there, dearest, don't say it; of course I'm not worthy. But wait till I paint my big picture. I'll come back to you then.' And after a pause, 'Cynthia, I'd like to have you hold my hand, wouldn't you? You seem so far away over there in the corner—oh, Cynthia!'"

"Two days later I wrote the girl—Latour said it was the only hope—and she came. I recognized her by her hair. It was red, filled with bronze hints, and framed a delicate, gray-eyed face. She began timidly, 'You wrote that Henry—that Mr. Armistead was ill, very ill, and I— You said he wanted to see me, so I came. Will you take me to him?' And I did.

"As we paused outside the door, Armistead's

(Continued on page 326.)



"THE PRICE OF A PICTURE IS NOTHING, GENTLEMEN, NOTHING, COMPARED WITH WHAT SOME POOR FELLOW MAY PAY OF HIS BODY."

What Vivisection Is Doing for Humanity

DR. SIMON FLEXNER, THE WORLD-RENOWNED HEAD OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE, TELLS OF THE STUPENDOUS BENEFITS THAT ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION HAS GIVEN MANKIND. HE GIVES HIS FIRST AUTHENTIC INTERVIEW TO LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

By Robert D. Heinl.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Repeated efforts have been made by the press to secure an interview with Dr. Flexner. It was with great reluctance, and only after pointing out the good which it would accomplish, that the distinguished investigator consented to talk. His views are expressed exclusively in LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER said that no men had to face more exaggerated and even sensational reports with regard to animal experimentation to ascertain some fact in physiology than Dr. Simon Flexner and his assistants at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. Mr. Rockefeller added that this was the more unjust in view of the accomplishments of Dr. Flexner, who, through the loss of twenty-five monkeys, had discovered a cure for meningitis, thus changing the mortality of this dread disease from seventy-five to twenty-five per cent.



DR. SIMON FLEXNER.

His serum for the cure of spinal meningitis, which has greatly reduced the mortality tables for this much-dreaded disease, was obtained after experimentation upon twenty-five monkeys. Dr. Flexner is director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York City, and one of the most noted researchers known in the medical world.—Berlin Publishing Company.

was assembled which may be compared to those in the great European capitals. Much of the research at the institute is done with the aid of animal experimentation. When the anti-vivisection tempest broke, much of the criticism centered here.

Dr. Flexner was inclined to let the results of vivisection speak for themselves. His animal experimentations have brought such astounding benefits to mankind that he was inclined to believe that the world had confidence in his judgment on such matters as vivisection. The constant attack of unreasonable and dangerous anti-vivisectionists, however, has unfortunately made it necessary for Dr. Flexner to take valuable time, which should be used in his research work, to refute those who seem opposed to medical methods known as animal experimentation. Up to this time Dr. Flexner has refused to be interviewed or to write for the press upon the subject of vivisection. The present interview is, therefore, most significant, and was granted exclusively for LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Dr. Flexner is a Kentuckian. He is forty-seven years old, endowed with an unusually alert eye, and is a tireless worker.

"Most of the outcry against animal experimentation," said Dr. Flexner, "is raised by women. They are sincere, but lack facts," he continued. "They point to the suffering. Almost without exception the operations are painless. In human surgery there is pain sometimes. People have got to be hurt sometimes unavoidably. For operations the animals are put under anesthetics, just as human beings are. Sixty to ninety per cent. of the cases are inoculations, which give no more pain than a hypodermic. In a large number of instances, the object having been attained, the animal is not allowed to come from the anesthetic. That animal never suffers. Some have got to be kept alive to see the final result. They are nursed as a patient in a hospital. There is this difference—animals recover many times faster than people.

"Allowing that animals are killed. Is this the only cause for which they are sacrificed? Did you ever think of the persons who go on vacations leaving house pets locked up? Are you not used to seeing owners at such times leaving their cats and dogs to struggle for an existence upon city streets? Are hard and slippery pavements built for the comfort of horses? No; we think of our own convenience.

"Women do not have to wear sealskins? When they adorn themselves with aigrettes it means that young birds have been slaughtered. Those ornaments must be obtained during the breeding season of the birds. Thousands of horses perish in the winter, huddled together in a fight for existence on the prairies of Montana, North Dakota and the adjacent States. Cattle and sheep in this region care for themselves as best they can from December to April. The bleak ranges are covered with snow and ice. There is no shelter and no water. These animals must paw through the crust, eating snow, and munch the sparse, dry grass. Chickens are shipped in crowded boxes. We simply are used to having animals suffer that way. Is there any reason why they should? Is anybody better off for their agony?

"What has been the profit of animals lost by experimentation? Before vivisection was practiced

medicine was an art, but not a science. Through the gains of animal experimentation medicine and surgery are now ranked with physics, chemistry and biology. Formerly we guessed at things, and we were usually wrong. Now we know, just as the chemists and the biologists do. We are able to verify our calculations. In the old days we experimented upon sick human beings. If we should withdraw animals we would simply have to go back to human beings.

"An approximately exhaustive list of the important gains to medical science and to humanity which have been secured through animal experimentation would exhaust the limits of this interview, and lead to a technical field in which the lay public would find it difficult to follow. Briefly, some of the discoveries follow. The communicable nature of tuberculosis was proven by animal experiments nearly a half a century before the discovery of the tubercle bacillus. The tubercle bacillus was proven, by animal experiments, to be the cause of tuberculosis, and to be contained in the sputum of consumptives, from which source the larger number of infections takes place. That tuberculous disease among cattle is caused by a bacillus similar to the bacillus causing human tuberculosis, and could be and often was conveyed to men, and chiefly to children, in contaminated milk, was also demonstrated by animal experiments.

"Two forms of dysentery are now known. Both forms prevail in tropical and temperate climates. Our knowledge came largely through animal experiments. The duration of bacillary dysentery, and hence the suffering caused by the disease and its fatality, has been diminished through the employment, as a curative measure, of an antiserum prepared in the horse.

"The use of animals in the study of diphtheria in human beings has been of incalculable value in extending our knowledge of the prevalence of the disease, in giving precision to its diagnosis—as a result of which early and efficient treatment and precautions against its conveyance can be employed—and in leading to the discovery of an antitoxin prepared in horses. Thus, animal experimentation with reference to this one disease has been the means of sparing an incalculable amount of suffering, and has already led to the saving from certain death of many thousands of persons, chiefly children.

"The study of lockjaw, or tetanus, through experiments on animals has been fruitful in establishing the sources of the bacilli in nature and the precise means to be employed in eliminating them by sterilization, and has resulted in curing certain cases of the disease. The establishment of the cause of meningitis was accomplished through animal experiments, which led to the discovery of the antiserum that has already saved many human lives, spared much suffering, and rescued a number of persons, chiefly children, from deformities worse than death. The bubonic plague, or black death, bacillus exists in equally large numbers in rats in regions in which the plague prevails. By means of animal experimentation, it has been established that rat plague and human plague are caused by identical bacilli, and that human beings are infected directly by rat fleas, which, on the death of the rats, pass to human beings. Thus it has been learned that if all rats in localities in which the plague prevails are destroyed, the disease ceases.

"Vaccination with cholera vaccine reduces the number of persons who acquire cholera during an epidemic, and the inoculation of troops in service with typhoid vaccine has reduced the number who fall ill of, and the percentage who die from, typhoid fever in time of war. The knowledge of the protective action of bacterial vaccines was secured through experiments on animals, and animals are absolutely necessary for the testing and standardization of the vaccines.

"One of the most serious menaces to the health of communities is the bacteria carrier. It is established that a small percentage of persons remain, after recovery from typhoid fever, dysentery, bubonic plague and some other infectious diseases, carriers of the germs of those diseases for months and even years, and are therefore capable of carrying the infections to healthy persons. For the identification of the specific and dangerous bacteria harbored by these carriers, animals are used and are absolutely necessary.

"It can be affirmed that the discovery of the conveyance of the malarial germ from man to man by the mosquito, and the beneficial results which have accrued from that discovery in suppressing malaria by removing the breeding-places of the mosquito, are the direct outcome of the spirit of research in medical science that depends for its vitality and growth upon animal experimentation.

"In eastern Europe, in India and in some other countries there exists a relapsing fever. There is

reason to believe that it is spread by the bedbug. In Africa a similar disease prevails; it is carried from man to man by a species of tick. The organisms of these diseases can be transmitted to rats and other animals and, in these creatures, have been studied with great profit.

"A few years ago sleeping sickness was known only as a pathological curiosity, limited to certain parts of the west coast of Africa. The disease has now spread over the whole of the Congo territory, has depopulated some of the most fertile tracts of Uganda, and is spreading up the Nile to the north and threatening Rhodesia on the south. It is known that the disease is carried from ill to well by a blood-sucking fly. The efforts made to conquer this terrible disease are directed, on the one hand, to the destruction of the fly, and, on the other, to the cure of the disease by means of suitable drugs. Owing to the happy circumstance that sleeping sickness can be transferred to animals, the disease has been opened up to experimentation with drugs. This would never have been possible were it limited to human beings, nor the brilliant result that already several chemicals useful in treating sleeping sickness in man and animals have been discovered.

"Those are some of the results. When reckoning the gains made by means of animal experiments in solving the problems of the nature of infectious diseases and the manner of their prevention and cure, the fact should not be overlooked that the triumphs have been almost as great for the diseases of animals as those of man, and that the effort being put forth to conquer disease applies to animals as well as to man. Moreover, it should be remembered that, great as have been the gains in knowledge of, and power over, disease during the last half century, what remains unknown of the nature and control of infectious diseases far exceeds all thus far discovered.

"The general public is very much interested in the ethical side of the question, but little is heard of that aspect of the controversy. Let me quote Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy of Columbia University, who says:

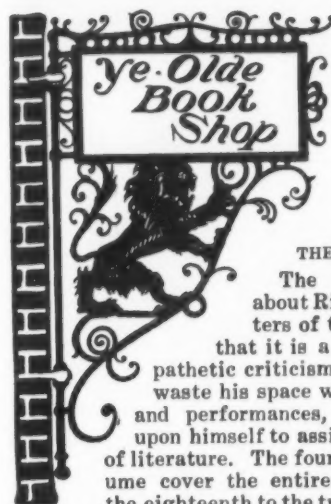
"Scientific inquiry has been the chief instrumentality in bringing man from barbarism to civilization, from darkness to light, while it has incurred at every step determined opposition from the powers of ignorance, misunderstanding and jealousy. It is not long years ago that a scientist in a physical or chemical laboratory was popularly regarded as a magician engaged in unlawful pursuits, or as an impious converse with evil spirits, about whom all sorts of detrimental stories were circulated and believed.

"Those days have gone; generally speaking, the value of free scientific inquiry as an instrumentality of social progress and enlightenment is acknowledged. At the same time, it is still possible, by making irrelevant emotional appeals and obscuring the real issues, to galvanize into life something of the old spirit of misunderstanding, envy and dread of science. The point at issue in the subjection of animal experimenters to special supervision and legislation is thus deeper than at first sight appears. It is hardly possible to avoid saying a few words about the methods employed by the campaigners against animal experimentation.

"Exaggerated statements, repetition of allegations of cruelty which have never been proved or even examined, use of sporadic cases of cruelty to animals in Europe a generation ago as if they were typical of the practice of the United States to-day, refusal to accept testimony of reputable scientific men regarding either their own procedure or the benefits that have accrued to humanity and to the brute kingdom itself from animal experimentation, uncharitable judgment varying from vague insinuation down to downright aspersion—these things certainly have an ethical aspect which must be taken into account by unbiased men and women who are desirous that right and justice shall prevail."

A view of a layman is that of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University, expressed at a hearing before the Senate Committee on the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia. We read:

"The advocates of anti-vivisection laws consider themselves more humane and merciful than the opponents of such laws. To my thinking, these unthinking advocates are really cruel to their own race. How many cats or guinea pigs would you or I sacrifice to save the life of our child or to win a chance of saving the life of our child? The diphtheria antitoxin has already saved the lives of many thousands of human beings. Who are the merciful people—the few physicians who superintend the making of the antitoxin and make sure of its quality, or the people who cry out against the infliction of any suffering on animals on behalf of mankind? Such research is absolutely the most humane."



The Month's Newest Books

AN INTIMATE DISCUSSION OF THE LITERARY WORLD
AND A REVIEW OF BOOKS WORTH WHILE

THE ENGLISH NOVEL.

The most pleasing thing about Richard Burton's "Masters of the English Novel" is that it is a book of honest, sympathetic criticism. Mr. Burton doesn't waste his space weighing personalities and performances, nor does he take it upon himself to assign places in the ranks of literature. The fourteen essays in the volume cover the entire field of fiction from the eighteenth to the twentieth century. His taste is catholic, and he is not a literary vivisectioner of his favorite author. Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, Sterne, Jane Austen, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Trollope, Hardy, Meredith and others—all leaders of distinctive schools—are treated with keen but sympathetic discrimination. (Henry Holt, New York. \$1.25, net.)

TALES FOR YOU AND THE CHILDREN.

Charles G. D. Roberts is no "nature faker." He is steeped in the lore of the woods and the plains and the hills. His tales of the animals of the north are literature. He works now in a new field. "Kings in Exile" he calls his latest book. The "Kings" are the dominant spirits of the animal world—the bear, the wolf, the great buffalo. Fate has driven them from their native haunts and shut them up in the homes of the white man. Thus the "Exile." The stories make reading of remarkable interest.

It has remained for Professor Frederick L. Paxson to give us the best tales of the Indian frontier—that region which has given to our history so many stirring chapters. "The Last American Frontier" combines the educational quality of historical accuracy, the tense interest of "dime-novel" fiction, and the charm of artistic literary workmanship. These are

books for all the family—the young and the old. (Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.50 each.)

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Anna Lemp Konta's "History of French Literature" will prove an invaluable reference work for students. Its scope extends "from the oath of Strasbourg to Chateaubriand," or from 842 to 1909. It summarizes concisely the entire literary output of France in all its forms—poetry, the ancient chronicles, the drama, the novel and the press—with lists of the members of the Academie Francaise, the roll of rulers of France, and a bibliography of works dealing with French literature. (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. \$2.50, net.)

"FIONA MCLEOD"—CELTIC GENIUS.

It was only after William Sharp had died that we knew him as the author of those weirdly beautiful works of genius that went out to the world signed "Fiona McLeod." The writings of William Sharp were as different from those of "Fiona McLeod" as though they were the works of totally different personalities. Novels, poems and essays flowed from the magic pen. For the first time we have a complete and uniform edition of the works of "Fiona McLeod." (Duffield & Co., N. Y. \$1.50 per volume.) Mrs. Sharp is the editor, and she has prefaced the first volume (just issued), "Pharais," with an interesting biography of the author. "Pharais" is a deeply poetic tale of the Outer Isles—that bleak, sterile region along the Celtic coast. "The Mountain Lovers" is contained in the same volume. It was these two tales that first suggested to the world that a new genius had come forth to sing.

"A TALE OF THE NEW JAPAN."

Hallie Erminie Rives has many novels to her credit. Her most ambitious effort—in many ways

her most successful one—is her latest romance of Japan to-day, "The Kingdom of Slender Swords." It is a pleasing story, not a great one. (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis. \$1.50.)

GREAT STORY WRITERS.

Aside from the educational value of the collection, the lover of short stories will find food for many hours of keen enjoyment in the latest addition to Harper's Readers' Library, entitled, "The Great English Short-story Writers," by W. J. and C. W. Dawson. The aim of the work is to illustrate the development of the short-story form and to furnish the best examples of the art. The stories included are representative of the highest technique of their periods. (Harper & Bros., N. Y. 2 vols. \$1, net.)

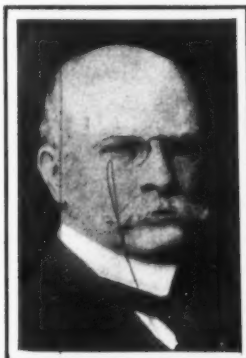
NOVELS WORTH WHILE.

Comes now the early spring crop of light novels. Much that is good is sadly muddled with more that is negligible. Thus far we have found but few of the former type, and these we cheerfully recommend. "The Crossways," by Helen R. Martin (Century Co., N. Y. \$1.50), is a realistic novel of the Pennsylvania Germans. It tells of a physician who marries a cultured Southern girl, takes her to his home with the "Penn. Dutch," and attempts to settle down with her to a joyless, monotonous life. Her struggle for happiness and her final triumph are well told.

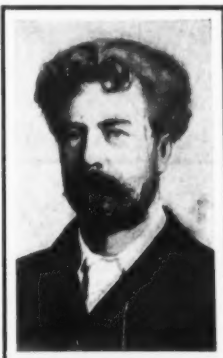
"The Snare of Circumstance," by Edith E. Buckley (Little, Brown & Co., Boston. \$1.50), is a thrilling, melodramatic story of mystery, in which a young newspaper man solves the problem in the last chapter. The plot is tense and well handled.

"The Fortune Hunter," by Louis Joseph Vance, is a clever novelization of a play that is amusing large audiences in New York. It is rife with clean

(Continued on page 321.)



JAMES LANE ALLEN.
The popular Southern novelist whose latest work will be published shortly by Macmillan Co.



WILLIAM SHARP.
As "Fiona McLeod" he attracted world-wide attention by his remarkable tales and poems.



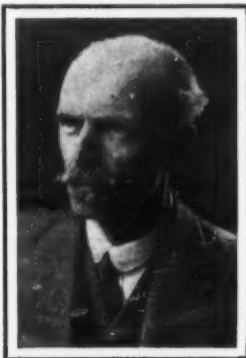
HAMILTON HOLT.
Editor of the Independent, author of the book "Commercialism and Journalism."



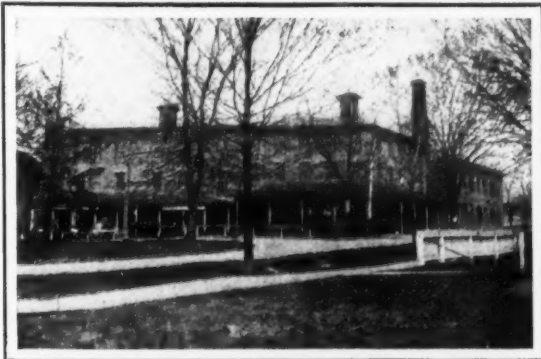
GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
Her latest novel, "The Tower of Ivory," is one of the notable events of recent literary activity.



DR. RICHARD BURTON.
Author of "Masters of the English Novel," an impartial and pleasing book of literary history and criticism.



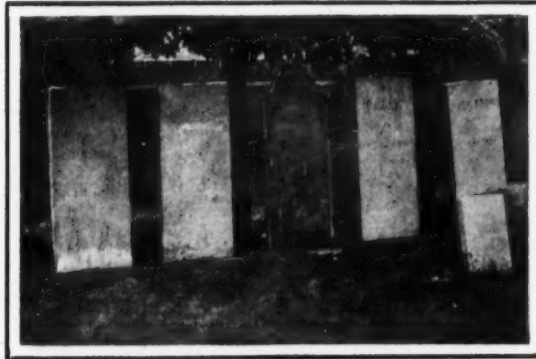
MAURICE HEWLETT.
He is the author of "Open Country—A Comedy with a Sting," a charming novel, published by Charles Scribner's Sons.



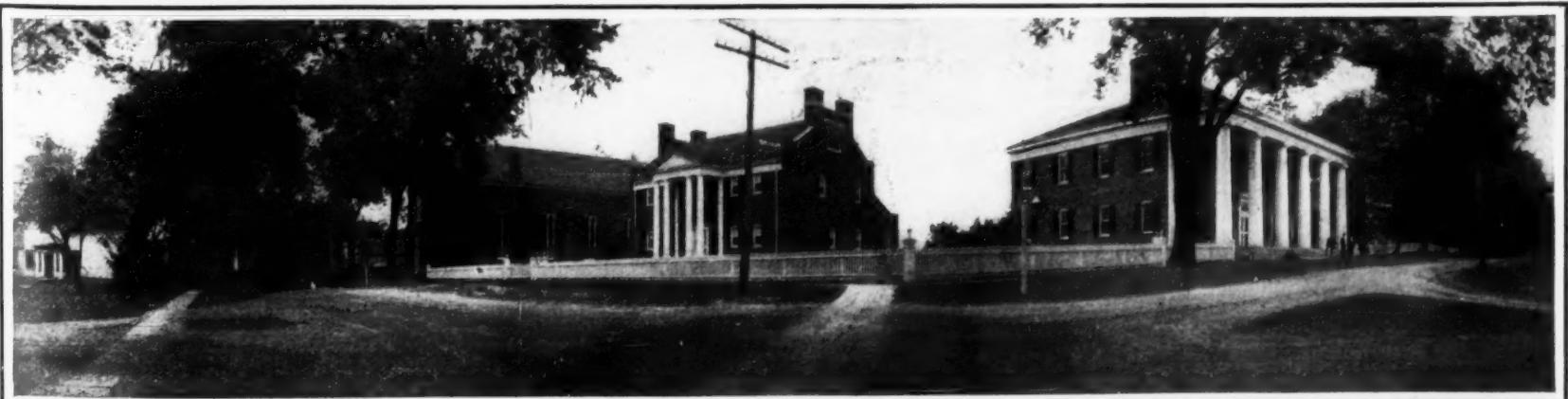
A RELIC OF OTHER DAYS.
The Old Pentagon House, situated in Hudson, O., which was the principal homestead when the village gained fame as the home of John Brown of Harper's Ferry memory.



THE HOUSE THAT JOHN BROWN BUILT.
The famous abolitionist came to Hudson in 1805, at the age of five, and spent many years there. His first wife was a native of this village.



THE RESTING-PLACE OF THE PARENTS OF JOHN BROWN.
The old family plot in Hudson is still a Mecca for sightseers and historians who are interested in the life and work of John Brown.



THE OHIO VILLAGE THAT HAS AGREED TO PAINT ITS HOUSES WHITE WITH GREEN LINES, PUT ON RED TILE ROOFS AND GO DRY TO GAIN THE OWNERSHIP OF THE VILLAGE WATERWORKS.

PROHIBITION TO PAINT A TOWN WHITE.

Hudson, O., long famous as the home of John Brown, has recently been presented with a free system of waterworks. James W. Ellsworth, a citizen of the village, made a proposal to the town trustees that if it would promise to stick to prohibition and paint its houses white, he would provide waterworks. The village voted upon the proposition and the "drys" won by a vote of sixty-two to ninety-seven. If the place goes wet within fifty years, however, the waterworks are to be taken away from the village and become the property of Mr. Ellsworth's heirs.

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

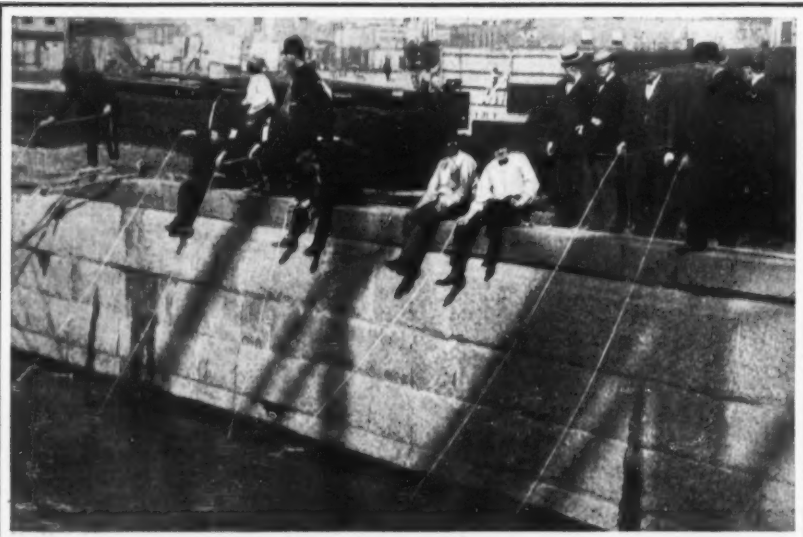
CANADA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NORTH DAKOTA THE SECOND, AND OHIO THE THIRD.



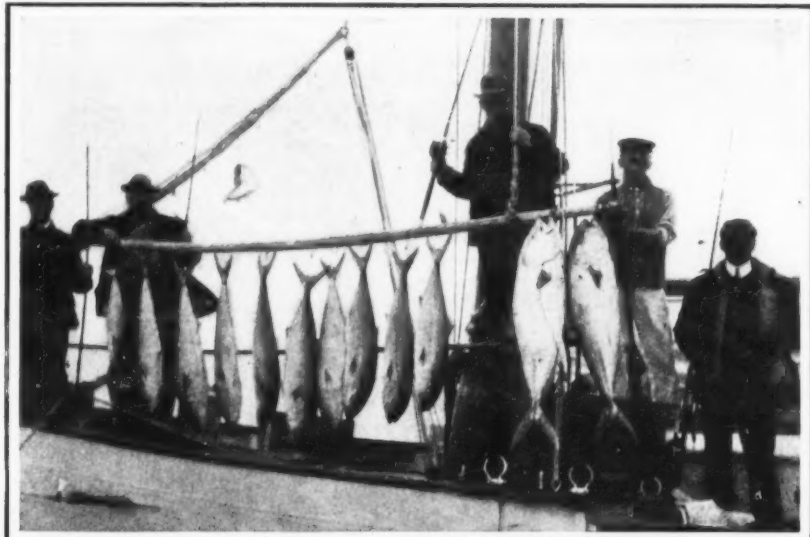
SURVIVORS OF A DYING RACE.
Herd of American Buffaloes in Bronx Park, New York. (Behind trough) William McKinley, leader of the herd, born in Texas.
R. Willie, New Jersey.



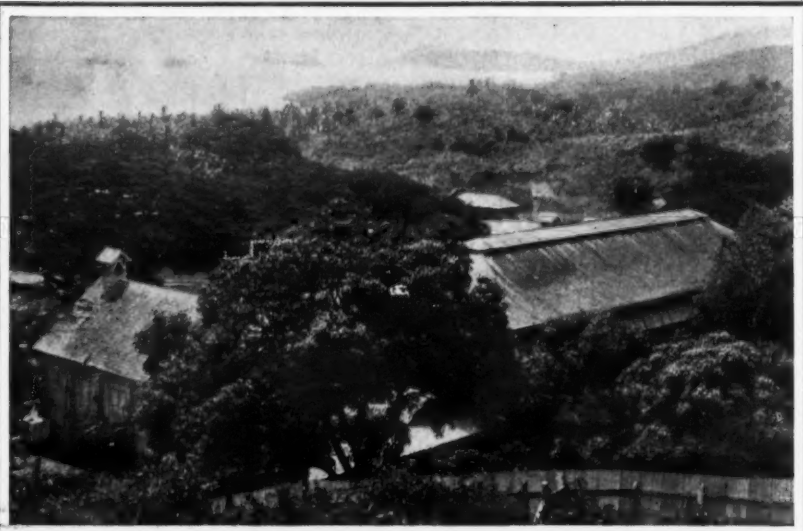
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) THE BIG GUN AMILSHIPS.
Uncle Joe Cannon off for a little pleasure trip on the bounding blue.—*Robert D. Heint, North Dakota.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2) HARBINGERS OF SPRING.
A typical scene along Manhattan's waterfront when the first warm days announce that the porgies are running.—*Mary M. Lancaster, Ohio.*



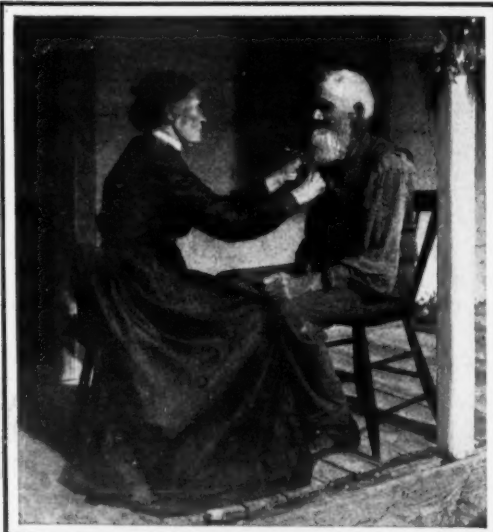
A RECORD CATCH.
Amberjacks, weighing from 35 to 60 pounds each, caught at the famous fishing camp at Long Key, Florida.—*L. P. Schutt, Florida.*



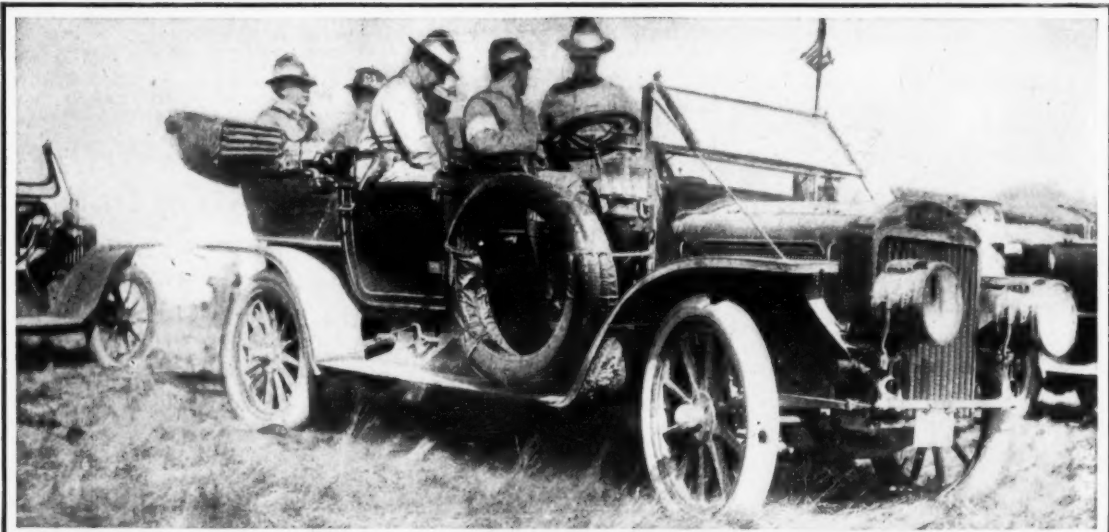
EARLY MORN ON THE SLEEPY CARIBBEAN.
A beautiful view from Port of Spain, on the Island of Trinidad.—*Eliac Cameron, South Carolina.*



A FAMOUS OLD TIMEPIECE.
The ancient clock in the quaint town of Basle, Switzerland.—*A. P. Palmer, New York.*



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) "SEEMS ONLY YESTERDAY, FIRST TIME I DID THIS."
The monthly trip to town is a gala occasion that entails considerable "fixin'".—*R. R. Sallows, Canada.*



THE AUTO AS A WAR STEED.
Brigadier-General Pew, in his White Steamer during the recent army maneuvers at Boston.
Gertrude Mangan, California.

Plays and Players

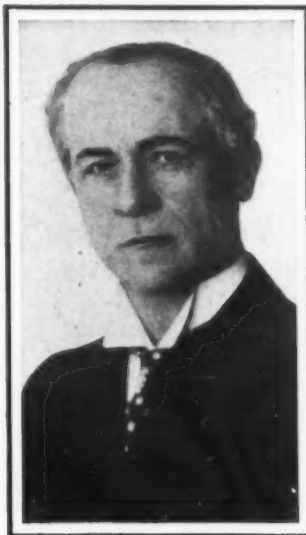
SPRING ATTRACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STAGE



MLLE. ALBERTINE RASCH.
Premier danseuse who is delighting huge audiences at the New York Hippodrome.



MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Appearing in a strong dramatic playlet on the Keith & Proctor circuit. *Apeda Studio.*



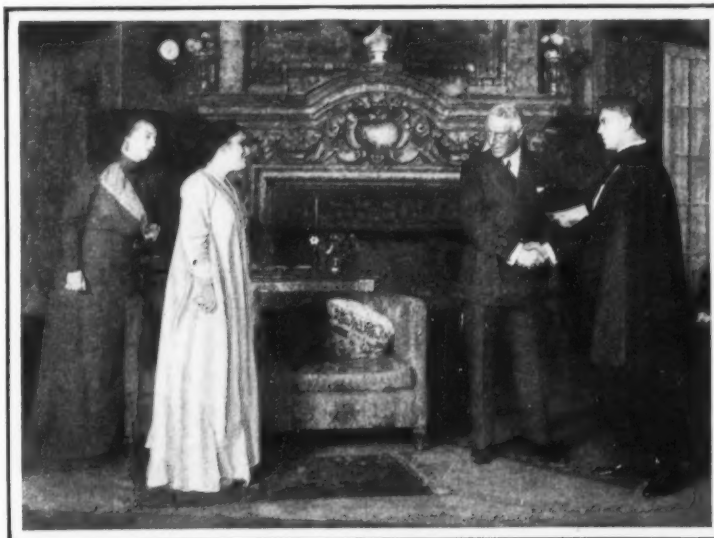
WILL H. MURPHY.
The popular vaudeville star who will be starred this season in "Bill Truetell," a new comedy.—*Apeda.*



VIOLET DALE.
Who has replaced Mae Buckley in the snappy comedy, "Where There's a Will," at Weber's Theater.—*Apeda.*



ADELIN BOYER.
Who is scoring a success in old Hebrew dances, on the Morris circuit.



"THE LILY," AT THE BELASCO STUYVESANT.
Nance O'Neill, Julia Dean, Bruce McRae and William J. Kelly in David Belasco's powerful adaptation from the French, which is drawing huge and enthusiastic audiences.



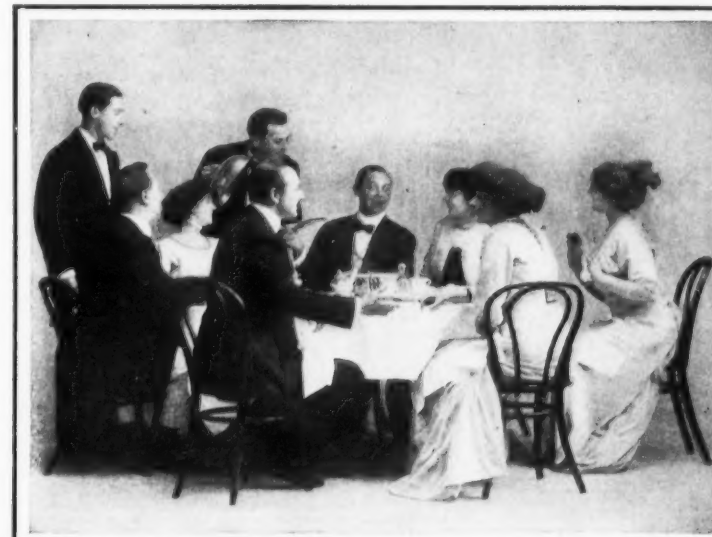
"MADAME X," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM.
William Elliot, Cecil Kern, Robert Drouet, Christine Blessing and Robert Paton in H. W. Savage's production of the great French melodrama. *White.*



NORA BAYES AT HOME.
The clever comedienne is featured in Lew Fields's production of "The Jolly Bachelors," at the Broadway Theater.—*Hemment.*



"MRS. DOT"—A PLEASING COMEDY.
Kate Week, Fred Kew, Annie Esmond, Billie Burke (the star) and Julian L. Estrange, at the Lyceum Theater. *Sarony.*



WILLIAM COLLIER—NATURAL FUNMAKER.
The Tea Table scene in the third act, during which the droll comedian convulses his audience with laughter.—*Sarony.*



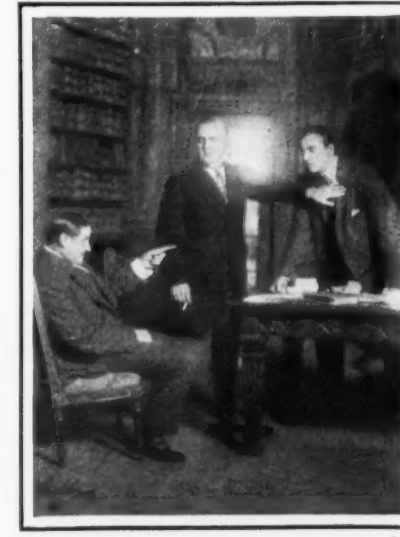
"HE'S A FAN, FAN, FAN."
Cecil Lean and Florence Holbrook singing one of the song hits of the lively musical melange, "Bright Eyes," at the New York Theater.—*White.*



"THE YANKEE GIRL," AT THE HERALD SQUARE.
Blanche Ring (star), Frederick Paulding and William Burress in the musical comedy hit. *Hall.*

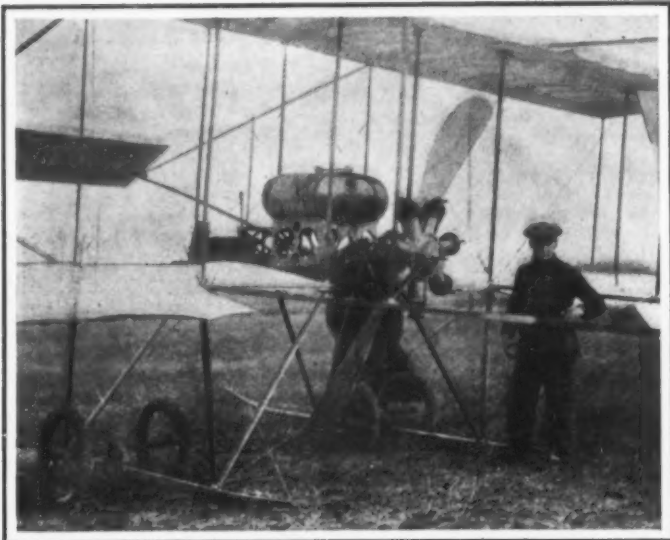


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Mary Mannering and Charles Richman in the interesting social drama, at the Comedy Theater.



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PAULHAN'S MOST SENSATIONAL AND PERILOUS FLIGHTS.

Louis Paulhan, the fearless French bird-man, recently made the greatest flight of its kind on record, at the Jamaica Race Track, on Long Island. He traveled six miles in a swirling wind in 8 minutes and 10 seconds.



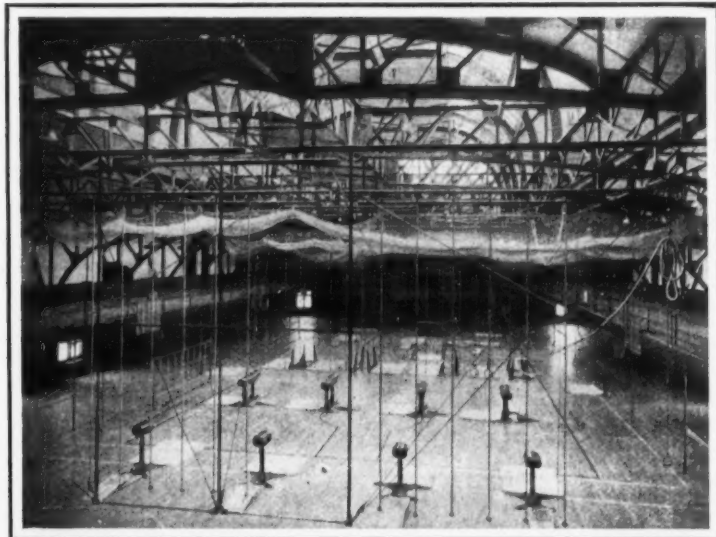
A SPECIMEN OF THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE RUNS ON BANKS.



THE LINE EXTENDED FOR MANY BLOCKS.

A SENSELESS BANK PANIC.

Thousands of panic-stricken depositors clamored at the doors of the bank of the Society for Savings, at Cleveland, O., on March 10th. The run was started by unknown persons circulating baseless rumors. The theory is that the run was started by thieves who expected to reap a harvest in the excited throng. \$1,250,000 was withdrawn in two days. The bank is one of the wealthiest and most reliable in Ohio and paid all demanding depositors immediately. Statisticians are now determining the amount the poor people have lost through interest and the work of thieves during the run.



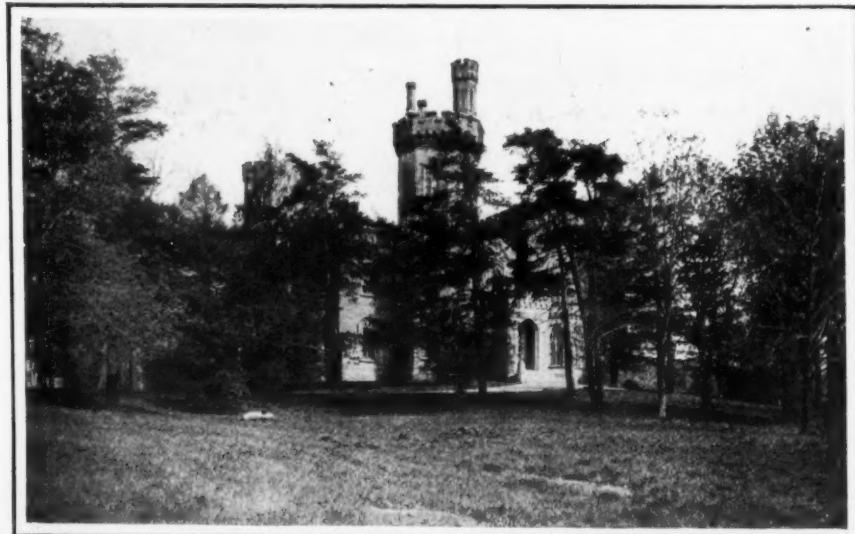
ONE CORNER OF THE FINELY EQUIPPED GYMNASIUM.

Some of the finest athletes have received their training in this building. It is the largest gymnasium in the college world and is the gift of John D. Archbold.



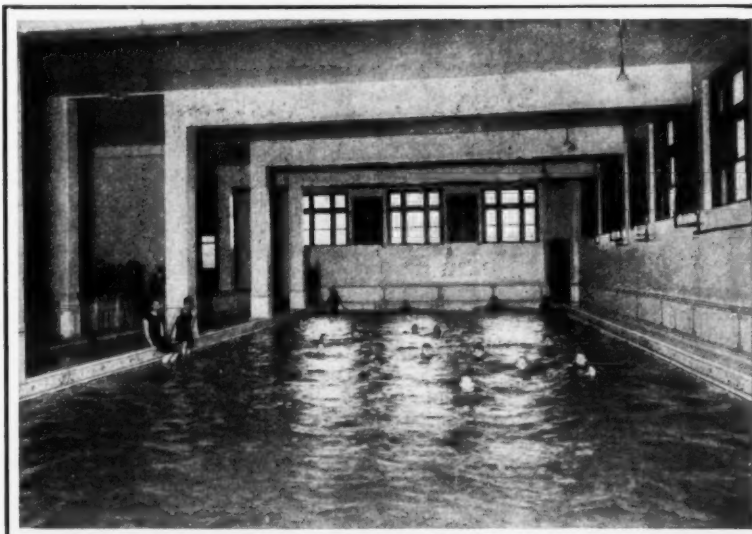
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The widely known Syracuse School of Pedagogy. The Teachers' College occupies fourteen acres of ground and was presented to Syracuse by Mrs. Russell Sage. The institution bears her maiden name.



ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR FEATURES AT SYRACUSE.

This swimming pool emphasizes the splendid athletic equipment at Syracuse. The new stadium, the gift of John D. Archbold, where the Intercollegiate Association will hold its annual meet next year, is the largest in the United States.

THE REMARKABLE GROWTH OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Spring Brings a Lapful of New Plays.

"SISTER BEATRICE," AT THE NEW THEATER.

AS AN impressionistic production, Maeterlinck's wonderful miracle play, "Sister Beatrice," which recently had its premier at the New Theater, is an artistic success, although it is doubtful if the miracle itself, which is the dominating factor in the story, elucidating the poetic thought and giving life to the whole, is not entirely lost to those in the audience who have not made themselves familiar with it before seeing the play.

The story of "Sister Beatrice" is pathetically impressive. With its atmosphere of the convent, peopled with praying nuns, and its mysticism, which reaches out over the footlights and grips even the least imaginative, the play is one that cannot be easily dismissed. It is to be regretted that the managers of the New Theater, who have apparently spared no expense in the matter of contriving scenic effects and in securing appropriate music, did not place more importance on the miracle of the flowers. This being performed off stage, it leaves a vague wonder as to just what has taken place when the nuns prepare to scourge their erring sister, supposed by them to be *Sister Beatrice*, but who in reality is the Virgin. The solemnly robed figures file out in uncanny procession, and in a moment they return bearing branches of flowers and showing great excitement because of the dazzling radiance which has burst over the dimly lighted room. That the dry sticks with which they had intended to punish the nun had burst into bloom ere they could be used is not at all clear to those who have not read the story.

Sister Beatrice, filled with a longing for the world from which her lover beckons, implores the Virgin to give some sign indicating the course she should take. Receiving no reply, she succumbs to inclination and leaves the convent. With her lover she goes forth to love and live. With the disappearance of the nun the Virgin steps down from her niche to take the place of the erring sister. The discovery of the Virgin's absence results in a hue and cry of sacrilege. Gradually the convent settles into quiet and the life goes calmly forward. After twenty years the little nun returns. She has been deserted by her lover and her children are dead. She prays for forgiveness. The Virgin returns to her niche, and, when *Sister Beatrice* tries to confess her sin and to explain her absence, the wondering nuns are filled with pity because of the hallucinations which they think she suffers. Her tale, they think, must be a vagary, since she has been with them all these years. It was only the statue of the Virgin which was absent and which has so miraculously returned.

Believing by the significance of her unexpected welcome that the Virgin has forgiven her and that she has expiated her sins by her sufferings in the world for which she had deserted the nunnery, *Sister Beatrice* dies content. Although possessing considerable dramatic interest, "Sister Beatrice" is more an allegorical poem than a play. Edith Wynne Matthison plays the dual role of the Virgin and the nun with admirable art and exquisite charm. Although the cast is a long one, there are no other characters which have importance.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN THE THEATER.

Significant of the interesting age in which we are living and the influence which the mental cults have gained with various classes is the faith placed in Christian Science as an aid to success, which was brought to my attention in the dressing-room of a beautiful dancer now appearing in New York. Being a true artist, the modest little woman, apprehensive of her reception here, had engaged the services of a Christian Science healer to go back on the stage and give absent treatment to the audience while the dancer's act was in progress. Whether the generous applause which responded to her efforts was due to the "treatment" or whether it was given in appreciation of the grace and charm of the performer, I cannot say. If one could have definite proof that it was the science, it would be well for some of the New York managers to take notice and to engage an army of healers to go from theater to theater treating audiences which often find it difficult to keep awake while sitting through the deadly dull productions now holding forth in some of the best playhouses.

"MRS. DOT," AT THE LYCEUM.

If Billie Burke would not try so desperately to imitate the inimitable Marie Tempest, who originated the part which Miss Burke is now playing at the Lyceum Theater, she would probably make more of the character than mere burlesque. Outside of the variety stage, success is not easily scored by one actress trying to imitate another. The mannerisms so delightful in one are rather foolish when assumed by another. So it is with little Miss Burke when she tries the effect of half-closed eyes and the coquettish *moues* which are a part of Miss Tempest's charm. For the character of *Mrs. Dot*, who in the play is an exceedingly lively and even skittish young widow, the baby talk and childish lisp which Mr. Frohman's popular little star affects in the part are quite out of keeping.

Miss Burke is pleasing in appearance and some of her earlier work two years ago, as leading woman with John Drew in "My Wife," showed promise of something better. Perhaps the burden of stardom bears too heavily on her inexperienced shoulders, or perhaps it is that her pretty head has been turned by press-agent articles which have lauded her as being wonderful. At any rate, all evidence of talent is

lacking in her present characterization of *Mrs. Dot*, which could not be more successfully murdered than it is nightly by the little actress whom Mr. Frohman has surrounded by an excellent support.

CALIFORNIA GIRL IN HEBRAIC DANCES.

In an exquisitely beautiful setting which reminds one of the inspired brush of Jules Guérin, Adeline Boyer, a beautiful California girl, is presenting at the American Music Hall something quite new in this period of terpsichorean activity which has brought to the public gaze the bare feet of Isadora Duncan, Maude Allan, Lady Stewart Constance Richardson and countless others. As the "Princess of Israel," Miss Boyer, who is billed on the program as the most beautiful woman on the stage, presents for the first time in this country a series of Hebraic dances which she also performs with bare feet and an artistic but altogether modest scantiness of attire. Miss Boyer, like so many recruits to the stage, was born in California, and, like many who have attained success behind the footlights, she is a former Mill's Seminary student.

Seen at close range without the aid of opera glasses, it is gratifying to learn that the beauty of the artist for once equals the description of her press agent. The little dancer is certainly beautiful in a slender, dainty, mystical way.

In answer to the question of why she hit upon Hebraic, in preference to other, dances, she replied, "It is because I love the Jewish people. I like their splendid loyalty to their religion and their dogged sticktoitiveness of character. In all my life I have never met a stupid Jew. Their ancient dances, like their music, are beautiful, and it has always seemed to me that they should be revived from the place in which they have long moulded and brought forth to the light of the world's appreciation. For the success I have received in my efforts as a pioneer in reviving them, I am both proud and grateful." H. Q.

An Epoch-making Decision.

EQUALLY as famous as the Dred Scott case in the history of slavery does the Danbury hat case promise to be in determining disputes between labor and capital. The trouble began with the attempt of the United Hatters, by means of the secondary boycott, to force the firm of Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., to unionize their factory. By verdict of the United States District Court, at Hartford, Conn., triple damages of \$222,000 are awarded against the United Hat Makers of America. Too much has been made of the fact in some quarters that the verdict was brought in by a jury and not by a silken-robed judge. As a matter of fact, the essential point involved was passed upon two years ago by the Supreme Court of the United States, and with this the jury that awarded the damages had nothing to do.

The defendant Hatters' Union, in appealing to the Supreme Court on demurrer, contended that the successful secondary boycott which it had been conducting was not punishable under the Sherman anti-trust law, holding that the law was not applicable to efforts on the part of a labor union to interfere with the sale to outside parties of the products of a manufacturing concern with which the union was engaged in hostilities. In dismissing the demurrer, however, the United States Supreme Court decided that if the facts alleged by the complainants, Loewe & Co., could be established, they constituted a violation of the Sherman law. When, therefore, the case was

continued in the United States District Court of Connecticut, and the facts alleged by the plaintiff were established to the satisfaction of the court—to wit, that there had existed on the part of the defendants a conspiracy to deter persons not members of the union from dealing with the boycotted firm—Judge Platt ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty and to use their judgment only as to the amount of damages.

The case will now be appealed on the ground of excessive damages. But a reduction in the amount of the damages will have no effect whatever on the principle involved, namely, that a labor union has no special rights and enjoys no special exemptions under the Sherman law, but must face the same penalty for practicing restraint of trade that the manufacturing or commercial corporations would suffer for any restraint of trade of which they might be guilty. It is well, we think, that the vital point at issue was not decided by twelve good men and true, but by a much more competent body—the Supreme Court of the United States.

The right of a workman to work where he will and of an employer to employ whom he will is here vindicated. These are fundamental principles of justice, and are fundamental to the social order of a democracy. A man's right to quit work when he wants to and to work till he wants to quit, or to go to work when he so desires and work is to be had, must be maintained. There must be maintained, too, with equal vigor, the right of the employer to employ whom he will. When members of a labor union and the concern which employs them disagree, they each have the right to sever the relation; the employer may discharge, and the employees may quit. No law and no court can abridge that. The right of workingmen to "strike" is not affected by this case. The decision does say, however, that differences between employer and employees must be settled among themselves without involving innocent third parties in the dispute. The concern that is boycotted cannot conspire to deprive the boycotters of employment, nor can the boycotters conspire to prevent outsiders from buying or using the products of the boycotted concern. The "blacklist" and the secondary boycott have here met their Waterloo. It is well that it is so. With the secondary boycott, it would be possible, through some trivial difference between employer and employees in one branch of industry and in one part of the country, to tie up practically all the industries of the country, causing millions of people in no way concerned in the original dispute to suffer great loss. Such a proceeding, either on a large or small scale, is un-American, and the Supreme Court now says it is illegal as well.

The respective rights, both of the manufacturers and of that large and growing body of workingmen who are not connected with the unions, are by this decision guaranteed. It is a reaffirmation, too, of the principle that in this country we can have but one law, the same for poor and rich. If it opens the eyes of workingmen to the simple fact that individual members of labor unions are bound by the action of their officers, and that consequently the latter cannot be allowed to lead them as has been done in the past, the decision will mean much to the workingmen's welfare. Its final effect will be to enhance as well the influence of organized labor, for no lasting influence of either labor or capital can be founded on anything else than justice.

The Month's Newest Books

(Continued from page 317.)

humor, has a good plot and pleasant character delineations. Then, too, it teaches a little moral that each of us needs to appreciate. (Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y. \$1.50.)

"The Top of the Morning," by Juliet Wilbor Tompkins (Baker, Taylor & Co., N. Y. \$1.50), is a light story of idealized Bohemian life among writers and artists in New York, in which one is introduced to some pleasant but inconsequential persons.

"The Day of Souls," by Charles Tenney Jackson (Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis. \$1.50), is the story of a man's successful fight for regeneration, with the help of a woman's love—good plot, well told.

"Cab No. 44," by R. F. Foster, the noted card expert (F. A. Stokes, N. Y. \$1.25), is a lively mystery novel in which a financier, a society girl, a private detective, a champion athlete and a few sundry sleuths mix up a complicated plot, which the author skillfully unravels. It is a new idea in detective stories.

The admirers of Eden Phillpotts will rejoice that the popular English author has gone back to those Dartmoor scenes that form so delightful a background for his earlier works. His new novel, "The Thief of Virtue," is his most important book in many years. It is a strong tale; the characters are real people. One is sorry to come to the end—it seems like the parting of old friends. (John Lane, N. Y. \$1.50.)

A CULINARY DELIGHT.

Mary Roland's "Century Cook Book" will be a mine of useful hints to the housewife. It treats of everything in a culinary line from substantial dishes of meat and vegetables to pastry, confection, etc. You will find in it recipes for the simplest meals or the most ornamental dinner entertainments, with directions for serving big dinners, suggestions for table decoration, and items relative to household affairs. (Century Co., N. Y. \$2.)

(Continued on page 327.)



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

118. TULLY MARSHALL AS "HANNOCK," THE DRUG FIEND, IN "THE CITY," A POWERFUL PLAY WRITTEN BY CLYDE FITCH SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH.

Caricature by Ed. A. Goeuey.

FINANCIAL

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A California woman, in training a new Chinese servant to wait on the door, had her daughter ring the bell and present her card. Next afternoon a friend called and handed her card to the Celestial, who pulled out of his sleeve the card the daughter of the house had presented the afternoon before and carefully compared the two. "Tickee no matchee," he exclaimed, handing back the visitor's card. "No can come in."

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Illinois, Chicago.



NELSON LAMBERT,
Vice-president Dearborn
National Bank, Chicago.
Photographs by Moffett.



EDWIN T. BROWN,
President Monroe National
Bank, Chicago.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE "uplift" is now the fad of the man who wants to catch the public eye. The uplift of the farmer, the uplift of the workingman and of the working woman, the uplift of the masses and the classes—everything is "uplift." Who are the uplifters? Who are the writers and reformers who would make the world better, make the farmers' lot happier, and the toilers' lot more comfortable?

I attended a dinner in New York of some of the greatest bankers and financiers in the country, and heard a college president get up and stand before these

gentlemen, who represented the wealth, the brains and the energy of the country, and tell them they were "superficial" and did not know their business. This college president, who had been a failure as a member of the bar and not altogether a success as a college president, and who had never had a day's experience in a bank, undertook to tell the greatest bankers in the country how they ought to conduct their business. He was an uplifter, and was making a business and a profession of it, as most uplifters do. It helped attract attention to himself, and he has an ambition to become conspicuous in the public eye.

This illustrates the character of most of the uplifters. What they need themselves is uplifting. What the world needs is practical men with knowledge and ability to tell others what to do and how to do it. We have too many professional uplifters in this country and too many professional reformers. They are no better, though perhaps in a little higher class, than the professional demagogues, who find the easiest road to

(Continued on page 323.)

\$1,000,000

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The Text.

The mother said to the little boy, "I can't go to church to-day. Pay close attention when the preacher reads, and tell me the text when you come home." The text was, "Many are called, but few are chosen." The boy reported, "Many are cold, but few are frozen."

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 322.)

wealth and preferment through the pathways of publicity.

After all the scare headlines in the newspapers and all the talk of the prosecutors that men "higher up" in the American Sugar Refining Company were to be prosecuted, it is announced that the prosecutions are at an end. This means, of course, that with the conviction of subordinates and the statements and confessions secured from them, it was impossible to trace wrongdoing to any who were responsible for the management of the company. I said long ago that it was preposterous to think that men of wealth and position in the business world, whose success had been due, as that of every business man must be, to the credit secured because of belief in their integrity, would sacrifice their reputations and risk jail to add a few paltry thousand dollars to their accumulated millions.

I suppose it is unfashionable for any one to say a single good word for the American Sugar Refining Company. The public is so in the habit of throwing stones at the so-called sugar trust that any one who does not assail that corporation ought to get off the face of the earth, if the muck-raking writers are to be believed. I wonder how many of my readers will take the pains to look over the statement made by the directors of the sugar company at the latest annual meeting of the shareholders, in which it was clearly shown that the company, said to enjoy a monopoly of the sugar business, is the refiner of only forty-three and a half per cent. of the sugar consumed in this country. The report shows that of the twenty-one cane-sugar refineries the company operates seven, has a minority interest in four, and no interest whatever in ten, and that there is a keen business rivalry between it and its competitors.

The oft-repeated statement that the protective tariff is for the benefit of the sugar refiners is refuted. It is shown that the actual protection to the American Sugar Refining Company amounts to only one-sixteenth of a cent a pound, and in fourteen years the corporation has

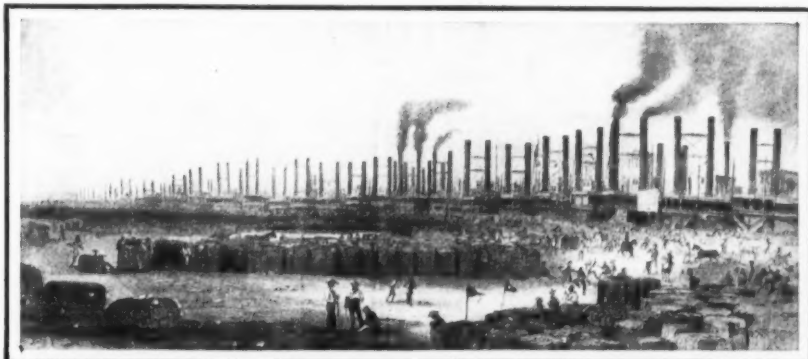
paid to the government duties on imported sugar aggregating the enormous amount of \$335,000,000. The company does not control the beet-sugar business, but has beet-sugar factories of its own in competition with the independents.

Perhaps the most interesting statement, and one that my readers ought especially to remember, is to the effect that the directors endeavored in every way to facilitate the recent investigation of the company's affairs, and without the formality of a subpoena placed the government in possession of all the books and documents that it desired and gave it freest and fullest access to all the company's employes. The muck-rakers, no doubt, will continue to snarl at the sugar company, but the fact remains that, in spite of all the talk of men "higher up" to be punished as a result of the sugar investigation, no evidence tending to incriminate a really prominent official (I do not regard the indicted secretary as in this class at all) was disclosed, and no proof was presented that the dominant officials were cognizant of the frauds in the customs which subordinates were perpetrating.

It is now known that a bonus was paid to the refineries making the best showing, as is paid in many other establishments. Under this stimulus the employes probably committed the overt acts, and this clearly might have been done without the knowledge of their superior officers. I have no interest in the sugar company or its stock, but it is only right that it should have fair play not only for its own sake, but for the sake of the eighteen thousand shareholders among whom its ownership is distributed. Whether it is fashionable or not to say these things, it is right to tell the truth; and I have always believed that it is better to be right than to be in the fashion.

But what about the stock market? Careful speculators always watch the condition of the money market. Tight money is not conducive to high prices. The ordinary speculator does not pay much attention to anything but existing conditions, but the old-timer in Wall Street has foresight and is the one who wins. He must have not only the

(Continued on page 324.)



THE FAMOUS NEW ORLEANS LEVEE IN THE EARLY SIXTIES.

A unique view along the banks of the Mississippi, at New Orleans, as it appeared in 1860. The old-time river steamboats were drawn close beside each other and extended mile after mile belching forth soft coal smoke, blasting their steam whistles, and making the shipping district a perfect hellum. The levee commenced forty-three miles below the city and extended one hundred and forty-three miles above it. New Orleans was then the principal shipping city of the South. Most of the cotton grown in the southern districts was shipped from there. It has still, to an eminent degree, kept its place as a representative American commercial center.



INVESTIGATING A GREAT MURDER MYSTERY.

On the twenty-first of March, 1880, the schooner *Thomas E. French*, cruising four miles north of Barneget, picked up a yawl-boat containing a Chinaman, who stated that he was one of the crew of the sloop *Spray*, which had been so badly damaged by a collision that she had sunk in fifteen minutes, and that the captain, Leete, and his brother had gone down with it. The captain of the *Lucinda*, the vessel which had collided with the *Spray*, said that at the time of the accident he had seen no other person than the Chinaman, and that the latter refused to seek safety on the *Lucinda*. The Chinaman escaped, but was caught at Jersey City and put through a cross-examination as to the whereabouts of the ship's officers. The *Spray*, which was partially submerged, was searched and everything indicated that the Chinaman had murdered the captain and his brother, and had thrown the bodies overboard. The picture above shows the search party fishing articles from the cabin of the *Spray* through a hole in the deck.

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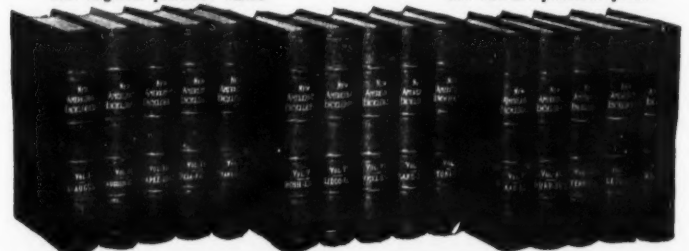
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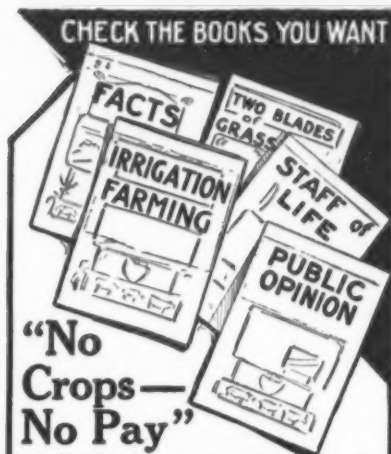
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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 323.)

foresight, but the ability to use it advantageously. When money is cheap and plentiful, heavy speculators who require large amounts of money to carry on their operations proceed with freedom and vigor in the work of making things lively.

The complete reversal of conditions affecting our foreign trade is regarded with considerable apprehension on the part of thoughtful bankers, who fear that it may lead to gold exports, a tightening of money, and a quieter condition of affairs in Wall Street, with considerable liquidation. On the recent break, foreigners bought quite heavily of American securities, but they bought only to sell and, with other buyers, have since been taking their profits. It is true that American securities have been more freely purchased abroad for investment purposes of late, because of the excellent returns they make to the investor compared with foreign securities. As long as we are able to ship securities in settlement of our trade balance, we shall escape the necessity of exporting gold.

But it must always be borne in mind that whenever the foreign holders of American securities need funds they will not hesitate to ship back what they have bought of us. A war scare abroad or any other cause of that character would result in the sale of American securities, and necessitate, undoubtedly, shipments of gold from this side of the water, unless, meanwhile, our exports were increased. The high prices of our exportable commodities have interfered with their shipments. There are those who expect that, with the hope of good crops, prices of wheat and perhaps of cotton will decline to such an extent that foreign purchases will increase heavily and restore once more a generous balance of trade in favor of the United States.

These are things that the thoughtful investor and speculator should bear in mind. They enter largely into the calculations of the future of the stock market. As matters now stand, uncertainty is felt. There is little belief that a general upward movement in stocks can be expected under existing conditions. A period of waiting and perhaps of liquidation is anticipated, until the crop outlook is foreshadowed and until the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the trust cases are handed down. There has been a good deal of profit taking in Wall Street ever since the market began to recover from the break of last fall. Those who have their profits are entirely willing to go into the market again on any new break, and are not averse, therefore, to lower prices.

P., Englewood, N. J.: 1. New devices until they are established upon a commercial basis are risky speculations. 2. Crucible Steel shows excellent earnings and is a fair speculation.

D., Scranton, Pa.: If you will address your inquiry to the State Superintendent of Banking at Harrisburg, Pa., I have no doubt that you will get the information. Sorry I am unable to give it.

D., Fulton, Ky.: The last annual statement of the American Real Estate Co. made an excellent showing of assets and was properly certified to as correct. The surplus was over \$1,750,000 and the total assets between \$15,000,000 and \$16,000,000.

Real Estate, Rochester, N. Y.: Some real estate bonds are issued in denominations of \$100 and share in the net profits in addition to the 6 per cent. on the bonds. If you will write to the Debenture Corporation of New York, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York, and ask for their "Circular L," it will fully explain.

C. E. C., Scranton, Pa.: George W. Jackson, Inc., has \$1,000,000 cumulative 7 per cent. pref. and \$2,000,000 common stock, about half of the former being outstanding. Dividends on the pref. have been regularly paid. A good portion of its assets is represented by the \$2,000,000 credited to "patents, trade mark, good will, etc."

Investor, Holyoke, Mass.: An excellent circular called the "Weekly Financial Review" is issued by J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, for the benefit of their customers. You can receive a copy regularly if you will write to that firm for it and mention that you are a reader of my department.

Inquirer, New Orleans, La.: Interesting information regarding leading corporations and active Wall Street securities, with statistics of value to the speculator and investor, will be found in the March circular Ellingham Lawrence & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York, are sending to their customers. A copy will be sent without charge to any of my readers who may write to that firm for it and mention Jasper.

Youngster, Harrisburg, Pa.: I do not advise you to buy one share each of five different kinds of stocks, though you can do so through any odd-lot broker. Five shares of one stock with which you are familiar would be better. You can buy small lots from a number of brokers and also secure their market letters and circulars if you will write them for it. Among these are John Muir & Co., 71 Broadway, J. F. Pierson Jr. & Co., 74 Broadway, and J. Frank Howell, 34 New Street, all of New York.

Big Interest, Portland, Me.: You can get better returns from well-selected industrial shares than from railroad stocks. Some of the industrials are earning as high as 25 per cent. per annum, though they are not paying all of this in dividends. Industrial stocks are more highly regarded to-day than ever. The comparative investment values of the leading industrials with a good deal of information concerning them will be found in a booklet issued by Bigelow & Co., bankers, 49 Wall Street, New York. You can get a copy if you will write to that firm for their "Booklet 101-H."

(Continued on page 325.)

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN EXCELS IN THE HOSPITALITY OF HIS HOME

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The Flight of the Dragon-fly.

(Continued from page 312.)

out the shingles on the roof of a farmhouse directly beneath. What was the impulse that all the time was hammering at the threshold of his consciousness? Ah, yes! to incline the front end of the steering wheel upward a little more. It was some kind of a game he was playing—pretending that he knew how to steer the machine. Then the farmhouse passed from view. Well, they would fall in the orchard, with its rows and rows of tiny trees. No? On that little haystack, then, that all the time was growing bigger and bigger and bigger and bigger—and, quite automatically, he tilted the end of the steering wheel upward a little more.

Whir-r-r-r-r-r! Booms, ribs and stanchions drummed and shivered as the planes delivered their thrust against the air. He had solved the problem, then, for the Dragon-fly was answering its helm, curving outward in a magnificent slant. And if only he had thought of the solution a moment sooner! Now he could see where they were going to strike—a level patch of green in front of a familiar clump of willows—the aeroplane must have traveled in a complete circle. What was it Lucy had confessed so charmingly when the machine began its dizzying swoop toward the ground? She, too, was fighting for breath, with nostrils dilated and lips compressed to a thin white line; but her eyes, sparkling and indomitable as ever, flashed back at him triumphantly. Could it be possible that she didn't understand? Now the level patch of green—was passed; there was a break in the trees; a silvery gleam of water ahead of them—"I knew you could do it, George!" was borne gayly to his ears above the whistling of the wind.

"Did you say George, dear?" he queried, over his shoulder, while straining ahead, his grasp tight on the steering wheel. Something warm tingled on his cheek, and he felt an arm slip softly about his neck. Calmly he adjusted the wheel to the level again, and the Dragon-fly, subdued at last and obedient to his lightest touch, skimmed daintily across the bosom of the lake and came to rest upon the opposite shore.

The Most Curious Book.

WHAT is said to be the most curious book in the world is possessed by the Prince de Ligne. It is neither printed nor is it a manuscript. The text is formed of characters cut in vellum and pasted on blue paper. Notwithstanding this extraordinary method of presenting the text, the book is as easy to read as if it were printed in the boldest type. All the letters are cut with remarkable skill and precision. The unique volume bears the title, "The Book of All Passions of Our Lord Jesus Christ, with Characters Not Composed of Any Materials." It is said that the prince has been offered huge sums of money for this wonderful product of the bookmaker's art, but he has refused to sell it.

The Natural Flavor

of the richest and purest cow's milk is retained in Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened). It is especially adapted for use either plain or diluted on breakfast fruits or cereals. In coffee and chocolate it is much better than fresh cream. It enriches all milk dishes.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

I HAVE repeatedly called the attention of my readers to that anarchist of the life-insurance world, the twister. He is the man who goes about seeking whom he may devour by getting policyholders to change companies. As intimated, such changes are profitable only to the twister. Here is what the Hon. William H. Hotchkiss, New York superintendent of insurance, has to say of the twisting:

Section 60 of the law was enacted to prevent the unsettling of insurance already written. If enforced, it protects the business of companies from raids from unscrupulous agents of other companies on policies already in force, and it also protects the insured from the loss which inevitably follows the lapsation of insurance in any reputable company. The only one who really gains by the process of shifting insurance of some years' standing, from one such company to another, is the agent who is making his commission in the transaction. It is confusing and difficult enough for the ordinary layman to come to a conclusion regarding his insurance amid the persistent and conflicting advice to which he is subjected from resourceful and eloquent agents as soon as he shows the first symptoms of becoming a willing and select risk. But when he has solved the problem once to his satisfaction, and has deliberately chosen his company and become insured therein, the least that can be asked is that he be left to pay his premiums and enjoy his insurance in peace.

My advice has always been, "Have no dealings with a twister."

P., Newport News, Va.: The Massachusetts Mutual stands very well and is one of the oldest and best established New England companies.

X. Y. Z., Scranton, Pa.: Will you send me the name of the company as it appears on your policy and state whether it provides for the payment of an endowment at the expiration of twenty years? Your question is not very clear.

D., Covington, Ky.: The Commonwealth of Kentucky for 1908 reported an income of a little over \$300,000 and expenses of management of \$193,000. The excess of income over disbursement was not very large. It is comparatively a new company and has yet to establish its earning possibilities. The business of 1908 showed a general improvement over that of the preceding year.

Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. All the great strong life insurance companies offer good opportunities for active young men who seek agencies. The business is profitable and if one is adapted to it, it offers opportunities for promotion. 2. Write to the Hon. Paul Morton, President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York, if there is no Equitable agent in your town, tell him of that fact and make your application and say that you are a reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

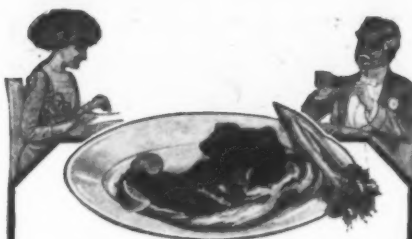
S., Green Bay, Wis.: The clause in the Equitable policy to which you refer is entirely proper and fair. Insurance is based on tables of mortality and there is sometimes a greater death rate on female than on male lives, and in apportioning your dividend the company is permitted to take this factor into consideration. I regard the Equitable as one of the strongest and best of all the great companies. A policy I had in it some years ago produced very satisfactory results at the conclusion of the endowment period.

P., Lanesboro, Minn.: The Bankers' Life Association of Des Moines was established in 1879 and is included in the assessment associations. I have frequently pointed out that in assessment concerns the payments must increase as the ages of the members increase because the death rate becomes greater. In an old-line company your premium is established at the outset, and as you grow older you get the benefit of the dividends your policy earns and at a time when you need them most. For this reason my preference is in favor of old-line insurance.

Bridgroom, Philadelphia, Pa.: 1. You are to be commended for endeavoring to provide for the future welfare of your wife as well as yourself. If more newly married couples would make provision such as you contemplate there would be less suffering among those left unsupported. 2. I know of nothing more economical and satisfactory as a provision for a wife or a child than the new monthly income policy of the Prudential which has attained such great popularity. It provides a guaranteed monthly income and on a most reasonable basis. If you will write to Dept. 67, Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., and ask for full information regarding this new income policy you will readily understand its attractive features.

Hermit

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Beware of Imitations.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

Midwinter Trippers across the Atlantic.

(Continued from page 313.)

lines, to dress more or less elaborately.

Every season brings out its especial styles for steamer wear. This winter an up-to-date girl crossing on a Hamburg liner set a fashion which is likely to prove popular—that of wearing her long, fur motor coat and her very prettiest motor bonnet while on deck, instead of the usual hat with veils. And extremely smart did she appear, and sensible, too, with her quaint-shaped poke shielding her rosy face from the wind, and at the same time making a pretty picture as the ends of the soft chiffon streamers, which were knotted in a coquettish bow under her chin, floated out on the breeze as she walked. Another smart deck costume worn by an English girl consisted of one of the long coat sweaters reaching to the hem of her trotteur skirt. On her head she wore a soft, white wool cap, such as is worn for the winter sports in Switzerland. Long-wristed, white wool glove mittens completed the outfit, which was at once sensible and picturesque.

Each passenger on board a liner is legitimate subject for his neighbor's amusement. If he does not like tabs kept on him—what he wears, how he walks, and even what he eats—he had better take refuge on a cattle steamer for his crossing. It is surprising and amusing what trifles will furnish subject for conversation while at sea. The fact that the man who drinks absinthe every afternoon in the winter garden during the tea hour has a couple of splendid dogs in the kennels on the sun deck is worth at least twenty minutes of lively gossip. The girl with the mauve hat and the sable neckpiece, who walked the deck so happily with the blond young man with an English accent and glasses during the first day or two out, and who now passes him without a sign of recognition, is good for another twenty minutes, although the steamer-chair occupants busily engaged in discussing her affair do not even know her name. A pretty young woman on board is pointed out as a snake dancer on her way to fulfill an engagement in New York. She turns out to be a famous Russian.

Ship life in summer or winter is like a world apart. There is no phase of life on land to compare with it. As you sit languidly in a steamer chair, you chatter and laugh over trifles light as air. The reason why a sea trip sets one up so successfully may be partly due to the bracing effect of the salt breeze and the regular meals, but a share of it should be credited to the enforced idleness and the mental frivolity in which one is bound to indulge. The brains that never rest while their owners are on shore actually idle away hour after hour and day after day on board ship. It is delightful!

MORE IMPORTANT.

He (pensively)—“Clara, I am going to pop the question.”
She (sweetly)—“Don't you think you had first better question pop?”

History in Leslie's Weekly.

IN THIS day of superb photographic illustrations, history is best recorded in pictures. A striking instance of this was the compiling of a set of scrapbooks relating to the Hudson-Fulton celebration, in which full-page illustrations which had appeared in LESLIE'S WEEKLY during the festivities have a very prominent place. The task of assembling the volumes was the work of the Henry Romeike, Inc., Newspaper Cutting Bureau, under direction of Albert Ruebe, its president. There are twenty thousand clippings, taken from more than twenty-five hundred different publications in this country, Canada and every European capital. The clippings are arranged in chronological order, beginning with the inception to hold a celebration. The front cover is an imitation of the official Hudson-Fulton flag—white, yellow and blue.

A set of the scrapbooks, six in number, was presented to the New York Public Library. The board of trustees of the institution passed a special resolution of thanks for what they termed a very valuable gift and a most useful addition to the collection of the library. Dr. John S. Billings, director of the library, in announcing the gift, said that it is now generally recognized that the most complete and accurate historical record of any great event is found in an extensive collection of clippings and photographs relating to it, and that the Navy Department's record of the world's cruise of the battleship fleet consists of three large volumes of clippings, also collected and arranged by Henry Romeike, Inc.

A Square Deal for Railroads.

IT CAN scarcely be believed that eighty bills exclusively affecting railroads are pending in Congress. In addition to the bills which specifically deal with carriers, there are hundreds more which affect railways in common with all other corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Many of these, while drawn in general terms, arise from railway situations, and would, if enacted, affect railways chiefly. Not so many years ago everything possible was being done to foster railroads. They were encouraged to branch out. Large bonuses were offered by cities and villages as an inducement for them to extend their lines and operations. With the advent of the muck-raker, there has been a continual outcry against the railroads, which has resulted in the mass of bills at Washington.

The most superficial glance at the legislation affecting railways shows that there is a wide disparity of opinion among members of Congress as to the desirable purposes of regulation and the best methods for accomplishing them. The people are similarly perplexed. In view of this situation, a frank, friendly and moderate discussion of railway conservatism is invited by the Railway Business Association, made up of manufacturers furnishing supplies to the railroads. The association employs as many men as the railways do when times are good—about 1,500,000. The group of industries which intimately depend upon the railways, therefore, appeals with confidence to the general public for co-

operation, since what is for its interest is for the interest of all concerned.

The Railway Business Association says that it has been struck by the manifest desire of the railway managers to rest their case on its merits. They cheerfully acknowledge that regulation is desirable. The members of the Senate and House Committees on Interstate Commerce have exhibited an unmistakable desire to secure all the information possible. It is, therefore, the highest hope of the Railway Business Association that the spirit of the hearings before the Senate and House Committees will characterize the entire course of the forthcoming discussion in Congress, by the public and in the press, to the end both that the result may be wise and that the discussion itself may give to the minds of railway managers, investors and the general business public confidence in a beneficent outcome.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 324.)

P., Nevada, Missouri: I can get no trace of it.
B., Port Huron, Mich.: Oxford Linen is pretty highly capitalized and speculative.
S., East Williston, L. I.: It is impossible to say what profit any one should take. The rule is to take whatever satisfies you and not to wait for the last cent.

X. Y. Z., Meriden, Conn.: The recent failure of one magazine and the consolidation of two others indicates the speculative character of some of the propositions that are offering stock for sale. I know of no market for Columbian.

G., Bridgeport, Conn.: I. D. and R. G. preferred is regarded as speculative because of the obligation it has assumed in connection with the Western Pacific Railroad, which has yet to demonstrate its earning power. 2. Corn Products pref. at present.

J., Renville, Minn.: Wisconsin Central com. sold last year as high as 63 and as low as 36 and this year has ranged from 46 to 55. It has a speculative value because of the hope of ultimate dividends. In the present condition of the market I do not care to advise.

F., Hartford, Conn.: Chicago and Alton com. and U. S. Rubber 1st pref. are entirely dissimilar. They are affected by different considerations. The rise in rubber stocks abroad is being reflected to an extent in this country. The market is still too high to be attractive.

Guarantee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, are offering a guaranteed stock of a company, which has paid dividends for sixty-five years, so as to net over 5 per cent. They will be glad to send full particulars to any of my readers.

L., St. Louis, Mo.: On comparative earnings American Ice is cheaper than U. S. Rubber. There is much greater activity in the latter, though if control of the Ice Company should fall into strong hands it would not be difficult to advance it. You must reach your own conclusion.

H., Cooperstown, N. Y.: 1. Columbus Hocking Coal and Iron Co. is in a receiver's hands. Until a reorganization plan is prepared the amount of the assessment will not be known. 2. I have no means of ascertaining the floating debt. Address your inquiry to the president of the company at New York.

A., Oswego, N. Y.: 1. The bonded obligations of the Erie are heavy. If it should be reorganized as was contemplated not long ago, the stock would not be attractive. If additional capital were abundantly furnished and the property put in first-class condition the shares would sell higher. The future is doubtful. 2. Am. Hide and Leather pref., Linseed pref. and M. K. and T. are all fairly good speculative stocks, but I would not advise their purchase until the market is more settled.

Bonus, Brooklyn, N. Y.: A small bond with a bonus of 50 per cent. stock is not offered very often. Walston H. Brown & Bros., members New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York, are offering the 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Colorado Railway, Light and Power Company in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 at 92½ and interest and with a 50 per cent. bonus in stock. As this bond yields about 5½ per cent. to the purchaser and the stock has possibilities, a great many small investors are attracted by the offer. You can write to Brown & Bros. for full information.

Investment, Schenectady, N. Y.: 1. I would not sell my Pennsylvania at a loss. Its last annual report was decidedly favorable. There are indications of good investment buying, especially by those who buy in expectation of an advance, and who combine careful investment with speculation. A special circular full of information regarding Pennsylvania shares has been prepared by Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York, for their investing customers. If you will write to them and mention Jasper it will be sent to you promptly. 2. Farm mortgages in the South and West and on the coast pay much better than Eastern mortgages. Six per cent. and seven per cent. is paid in Georgia. Write to Hamilton Burch, Box 24, McRae, Ga., for his free booklet, “The Wealth of Georgia,” and for his bank references.

(Continued on page 327.)

**Not Magic**

but a simple illustration of the

“Water Level Route”

It is not at all infrequent to see passengers on limited trains of the New York Central Lines, balancing a filled tumbler of water on the narrow neck of an empty water bottle. The glass will remain in this position without falling.

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Arrive New York - 9:30 a. m.
“ Boston - 11:50 a. m.

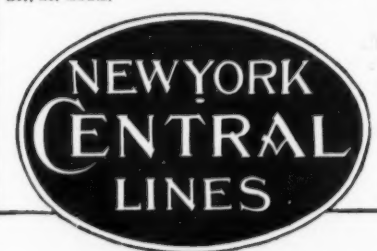
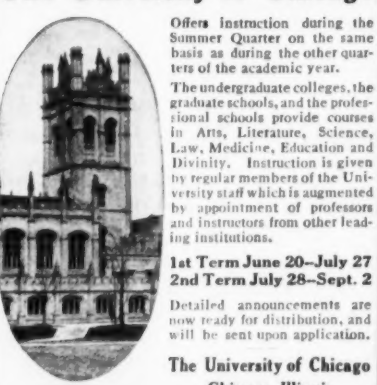
Southwestern Limited

Leave New York - 2:45 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati - 7:27 a. m.
“ Indianapolis - 7:55 a. m.
“ St. Louis - 1:45 p. m.

New York Central Limited

Leave St. Louis - 8:45 a. m.
“ Indianapolis - 2:20 p. m.
“ Cincinnati - 3:00 p. m.
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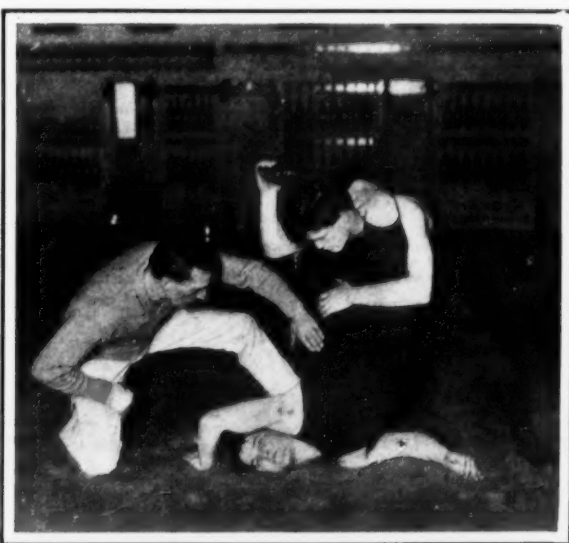
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The Police Dog.

BEHIND a pile of empty cans
And rubbish I was born.
A brutal master kicked me out
One bitter winter morn.
My life was spent in alleys dark,
And dodging sticks and stones;
I dined at night from garbage cans
On mouldy crusts and bones.

Along a big policeman came
One day and picked me up—
"I'll take him to the boss," he said,
"He looks a likely pup."
And now a collar on my neck,
And duly drilled of course,
I walk my beat and capture thieves,
A member of the force.

MINNA IRVING.

Tragedy—and a Laugh.

(Continued from page 315.)

voice was raised weakly, 'Cynthia, dear, please come to me! I'm so tired—so tired! Please come, Cynthia!'

"She caught her breath, turned the knob quickly, and went in. Somehow it took me a long while to get that door closed again, and when I turned round she was kneeling by his cot, sobbing, with one hand pressed to his brow. The boy was smiling into her face quietly, as if he feared she would vanish. And, though he did not know her, except as a dream, I suppose, from that moment he began to improve.

"Every day after that she spent by his cot, and at night we had a nurse. The expense of all this was pretty heavy, and that's how she got to posing for Van Deise. I introduced him one day. He was a good enough sort, with a talent for portraits, and very rich. I offered to lend her anything she might need, for I knew Armistead, with his old-fashioned ideas, would look on posing, even for the head, like wearing tights in the chorus. But she said he need never know.

"Well, to make this short, early one morning I found the boy sane for the first time in weeks. I chatted with him a moment and hurried away with a light heart.

"I met Cynthia at the bottom of the stairs and told her with a rush.

"After a long silence she murmured, 'I am not going to see him any more now, sir—I can't—I can't.'

"But, my dear child, he's waiting for you. You're all he needs now to get well.' An old bachelor knows little of women.

"He doesn't need me that way—he was just out of his head when he said all those things. Oh, don't you understand? I mustn't see him any more. I've got to stay a little while and pose for Mr. Van Deise—I promised him; and then I'm going home—and I hope you'll take care of Henry!' Her words ended in a sob.

"My dear Cynthia, I cried, 'this is nonsense! I'll tell him myself.'

"No," she said slowly. 'I'll have to get you to promise not to do that.' Then her eyes filled and her voice trembled as she added, 'When he's ill or needs me I can come, but now—now—Oh, don't you see that I can't come to him that way till he asks me? I couldn't do that—even if I do—love him!'

"I suppose I should have taken her to him right there, but somehow I felt what her woman's pride meant, and knew that I was bound in honor not to tell Armistead.

"But a wild chance straightened things far better than I could have done. For within ten days Henry was up, making a determined search for the lost Corot. And one afternoon we strolled

into a dealer's exhibition and found Cynthia's portrait, with Van Deise's name in one corner—one of the sketches he had made. Armistead was horrified at 'this public disgrace, sir,' and dragged me off to Van Deise's studio to seek an explanation. When we knocked, the painter called rather noisily, 'Busy—come in!'

"Armistead entered first, but stopped short at the sight that met his eyes. There was Cynthia, in an old-fashioned gown, posed in a heavy oak chair on the model's throne, her head leaning back carelessly against the dark wood, and the sunshine falling in a thousand ways through the red depths of her hair. Van Deise, in an apron, palette in hand, stood before the half-finished canvas on which was growing a delicate representation of the girl's beauty. No wonder he had not wanted her to go. He smiled politely. Cynthia's color fled for a moment, returning with a rush the next.

"The boy gripped my arm, as if to be sure that he was awake, while in a voice that seemed to contain the longing of years he murmured, 'Cynthia!'

"Henry!" she answered, smiling and extending her hand. The big, cluttered studio was very still. Van Deise, who could not know the keenness of the situation before us, stirred restlessly. The girl turned to him. 'Mr. Van Deise, I'm sure you'll excuse me to-day. This is Mr. Armistead, a very old friend of mine.'

"She was very calm, but it was no use. The boy's pride and his love and his inborn ideas of the place that a woman should fill were surging through a brain already worn by sickness. He forgot everything save that Cynthia was posing as a common model, and I think that he suspected that Van Deise had gotten her into it. He drew her from the throne, as he faced the bewildered painter, and said,

"Mr. Van Deise will excuse you, and for good. Cynthia, what madness has brought you here? You a model—God! Come, we will go home."

"But, Henry, Mr. Van Deise is very anxious to finish—I promised to pose for—what do you mean?"

"Van Deise, just beginning to take things in, interrupted hurriedly, 'My dear sir, isn't this a bit high-handed? Miss Maury has very kindly consented to pose for me, and this picture means a good deal. By what right do you interfere?'

"Armistead waved him aside with an appeal to the girl. 'Cynthia, you hear? This man wants to know what right I have to interfere with your plans or occupations. Tell him we are—are friends. Perhaps I have no right, but I promised your father to help you. For his sake I ask you to come with me. Will you?'

"His words were broken; his body was trembling with emotion. She saw it, and she saw that her answer would decide everything for him, even life. Her promise to Van Deise was swept away.

"You are right, Henry. Come, let us go."

"They had reached the door, when Armistead stopped short and, rubbing one hand across his eyes, pointed at the wall. Then he cried exultantly, 'Look! It's there—it's there!'

"We followed his finger to a small canvas, hung on the wall behind us, so that we had not noticed it before. It was the lost Corot.

"There it was, and had been all the days that the girl had posed, and she

had not recognized it, because, fool that I am! I had never described it except as a small Corot. But now she seemed to know what it meant all at once, crying gladly, 'Henry, it's your picture! We've found it!'

"He didn't seem to think it strange that she should know about the Corot. His lips merely went into a thin line, for I suppose that was the hardest moment of all the hard life he had led. He said slowly and distinctly,

"No, Cynthia; it's Mr. Van Deise's picture. Come, we must go."

"She turned toward us, her eyes lighting as if she had been lost, but at last was sure of where she was. 'Of course it's Mr. Van Deise's picture; but, perhaps, if I finished posing for him—if you want, he would let you use it—lend it to you—'

"Van Deise did not understand what the Corot meant, but he said eagerly, 'Yes, certainly; sit for me a week more, and use the Corot for whatever you want. Start a fire with it. Just a week, Miss Maury!'

"There was a silence, broken only by the curtains rustling in the breeze. Armistead's gaze was fixed on the little canvas on the wall. He was weighing his future against his pride and his love. After a while he whispered softly,

"Cynthia, you know I love you and must protect you. You're alone—there's no one to care for you but me—and I'm poor enough. I can't let you be a model even—even for that. If there were some one to take care of you—"

"She smiled and went to him with outstretched hands, all the old pride gone in some new and richer pride. 'But, Henry, aren't you enough? Suppose I had some one to take care of me, would you let me, then? Suppose, sir, I was—was—engaged—'

"I think her eyes must have told him what she meant. I don't know what else, I am sure, for just then I drew Van Deise to the window to look at the sunlight through the mist. It was strange, though, Van Deise couldn't see any mist at all."

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

DR. KARL LUGER, mayor of Vienna, widely known as an anti-Semite and Christian Socialist, at Vienna, Austria-Hungary, March 10th, aged 66.

William Bayard Cutting, Jr., former deputy-consul at Milan and secretary of embassy at Tangiers, millionaire philanthropist, at Assouan, Egypt, March 10th, aged 31.

Willis E. Davis, well-known American artist, at sea, March 13th.

Charles H. Evans, employé of the Treasury Department, who assisted in the preparation of tariff bills from 1872 until 1897, known as "Old Ad Valorem," at Washington, D. C., aged 78.

Second Lieutenant Clarence M. Janney, U. S. A., at Manila, Philippine Islands, March 13th, aged 29.

Philip Daly, for many years one of the most widely known sporting men in the country, at Long Branch, N. J., March 15th, aged 75.

Colonel W. W. Lumpkin, one of the oldest residents of Columbia, S. C., Civil War veteran, prominent in fraternal organizations, at Columbia, S. C., March 13th, aged 61.

James Martin, editor of the New York Tribune for nine years, proprietor of the Newark Truth, widely known political writer, at East Orange, N. J., March 15th, aged 47.

Douglas E. Hughes, prominent in West Virginia politics, at Winfield, W. Va., March 15th.

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Bottled only at the Spring, Neuenahr, Germany,
and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 325.)

B., Cebu, P. I.: Am investigating.
E., San Francisco, Cal.: Not as I understand it.
Warren, Pa.: Leave the Dan Patch Electric Railroad proposition alone.

T., St. Louis, Mo.: 1. The property of the company cannot be confiscated. 2. No. 3. No. 4. Will do so.

R., Stanford, Conn.: The references given by both are excellent, though they are not Wall Street propositions.

D., New York: I would not sacrifice my Alton at this time. The severe winter has affected the earnings of many railroads.

Spar Products, N. Y.: The first quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on Spar Products pref. has been declared payable April 1st.

W., Harriburg, Pa.: It is not a Wall Street proposition and I am unable to advise. A mercantile agency could probably do so.

C., Hereford, N. H.: He may be entirely sincere, but I do not advise the purchase of mining stocks still in the prospective stage.

W., Ft. Atkinson, Wis.: Va.-Car. Chem. and National Lead make excellent reports of earnings, but have already had a substantial rise.

X. Y. Z., Meriden, Conn.: The Americana Company makes an excellent report of earnings, has a vigorous and successful management and is doing a large business.

Notch Maker: I do not advise the purchase of the Pearson Typo-Bar Co.'s stock as an investment. It takes a great deal of money sometimes to exploit a new invention.

Lake, Minn.: 1. I think well of Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh for a long pull, if prosperous conditions continue. 2. If the crop outlook is good, Southern Pacific should do better.

A. G. M., Omaha, Neb.: The stock of Standard Motor Construction is \$6 a share and is not assessable. The company reports a largely increased output. The stock is a business man's speculation.

K., Utica, N. Y.: The decline in Diamond Match has come concurrently with diminished earnings. It is a good property. I would not sell at a loss, for with a general revival of business, stocks will appreciate.

S., New York: I do not regard the first refunding of the Roger-Brown Iron Co. as an "absolutely safe investment." They are fairly well secured, but the iron business, as Carnegie has said, is "either a prince or a pauper."

A., Exeter, N. H.: 1. Unless stocks are listed or sold on the curb, it is not always easy to find a market for them advantageously. 2. It is a business man's speculation. That is, it runs the same risks that all business propositions do, of competition or hard times. This will be found in every business.

Profit, Akron, O.: Farson, Son & Co., the bankers who placed the McCrum-Howell 7 per cent. pref. stock with a bonus of common, tell me that the pref. is now selling on the Chicago Stock Exchange at 101 and the com., which was given as a bonus, at around 50. Those who bought the stock have therefore a handsome profit.

R., Mt. Upton, N. Y.: Under existing conditions profits might well be taken, but for the fact that if the decision in the trust cases and the action of Congress prove to be favorable and if the crops are normal the outlook will distinctly favor general prosperity, and make its influence felt on Wall Street. Some of the heaviest operators have been taking their profits and are continuing to do so on every advance. It is evident that there must be good buying, for every seller requires a purchaser. You have a handsome profit on some of your holdings in one stock at least. It is not a good rule to wait for the last cent.

NEW YORK, March 24th, 1910.

JASPER.

The Month's Newest Books.

(Continued from page 321.)

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND ITS ENEMIES.

A keen analysis of American institutions is Frederic C. Howe's "Privilege and Democracy in America." Unlike Herbert Croley or James Bryce, he has made the American city the principal field of investigation. It is a serious study of democracy and a book that should find its place in every library where significant subjects are considered. (Chas. Scribner's Sons, N. Y. \$1.50, net.)

SOME PLEASING VERSE.

Bliss Carman, so long the poet of Vagabondia, turns now to the high-strung, staking ode. "The Rough Rider and Other Poems" (Mitchell Kennerly, N. Y. \$1, net) is spirited verse, mostly occasional. 'Tis a dignified laureate, but scarcely as pleasing as the graceful, care-free, bypath Carman of old.

A delightful volume of poems by Percy MacKaye is published by the Macmillan Co. (N. Y. \$1.25, net). It contains his now famous ballad, "Ticonderoga," "Tennyson" and a wide selection of other occasional and lyrical poems. Mr. MacKaye has been recognized by critics as one of the leading poets of the day. His work is vividly imaginative, delightfully graceful.

"Monday Morning and Other Poems," by James Oppenheim (Sturgis & Walton, N. Y. \$1.25, net), is the promise-

ing work of a writer whose work is commanding constantly increasing attention. Through it all runs a note of deep human sympathy. Mr. Oppenheim is the poet of the worker and the workaday world.

"Dorian Days," by Wendell Phillips Stafford, is a volume of light and pleasing verse of classical inspiration, graceful in meter and charming in subject. (Macmillan Co., N. Y. \$1.25, net.)

"INDOOR GARDENING."

A thoroughly practical book, that will appeal to all lovers of flowers and to all who are enthusiasts in the home beautiful, is Eben E. Rexford's "Indoor Gardening." It gives in plain, simple terms as much information as the amateur gardener may need, and is a mine of suggestions for beautifying the home both inside and out. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. \$1.50.)

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.

"Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

Letter-Telegrams at Night.

THE FIFTY-WORD letter-telegram is the latest innovation of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies. The plan provides for a message of fifty words to be sent at night and delivered the next morning through the combination of the telephone and telegraph companies in both receiving and delivering the message, the charge for this letter-length telegram being the same as the day rate for ten words. Already the service has proven a boon to traveling salesmen, who are thus enabled to get their orders in at their head offices the first thing the next morning; and it will doubtless develop a large field of usefulness, which, when once adopted, the public will never be willing to give up. Thus do the luxuries and conveniences of our times grow apace; and let it be noted that there are "good trusts," which on their own initiative, as in this instance, seek to provide better service for the public at lessened rates.

Press Censorship in India.

A PRESS law designed to check incitements to violence in native journalism has been adopted in India. New newspapers are required to deposit a sum ranging from 500 to 2,000 rupees, and if an offense be committed under the act, the deposit is to be forfeited, subject always to an appeal to a special tribunal of three judges of the high court. On making fresh and larger deposits after first and second offenses, a paper may be continued; but the third offense involves its suppression. No deposit is required of newspapers already in existence, but on committing an offense under the act, they, too, become subject to its provisions. The new law will doubtless exert a really wholesome check upon violent utterances, and such a method may work admirably in the colonial provinces of a great empire. In our country there is even more need of a checking influence upon our conscienceless press, but the only censorship we can countenance is an educated public taste which will taboo all journals whose main purpose is the dissemination of libelous and demoralizing matters.

Sporting News and Gossip.

(Continued from page 323.)

heavyweight championship that he may whip into shape, thinks that he has discovered a comer in a Jersey youth named Al Benedict. This new light in the pugilistic heavens is said to be of French and Italian extraction, and is a big, husky boy who has defeated some of the unknown heavies around Hoboken. His press agents have claimed a great deal for him, but so far not much can be proved except that he has a laudable desire to fight for \$100,000 purses, displays an awe-inspiring appetite, and has gained some notoriety by the way in which he can drive a truck and tote sacks of meal. We don't want to belittle Al's chances, as we have had champion fighters from 'most every place, even from behind bank windows and from boiler shops. That the stable may send forth a world beater is possible, but Benedict has a long road to climb from the seat of a truck in Hoboken to champion heavyweight of the world. Good luck, Billy Madden! but "Many are called," etc., old man.

Who is that who's asking, "What's become of Covaleski?"

A metropolitan paper recently published a statement, said to have come from James J. Jeffries, in which the heavyweight champion is made to make a statement indorsing a recent strike. This sort of flapdoodle is enough to

For You, Mr. Business Man

James Montgomery Flagg.



Copyright, 1909, by Judge Co.

"AWAITING YOUR REPLY"

In 50-cent size, 14 x 16 inches.
In \$1.00 size, 14½ x 20 inches.

A unique print for your home—on heavy plate paper.

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY

225 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

Twenty-Tours

Russia
North Cape
British Isles
Central Europe
Around the World
(Eastbound, Westbound, Southbound)

Which book may we send you?

Raymond and Whitcomb Co.

Delightful Party to the Pacific Coast in early May
New York, 225 Fifth Avenue
Boston, 306 Washington Street
Philadelphia, 1065 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, 512 Smithfield St.
Chicago, 203 South Clark Street

make both the members of labor unions and the sport followers sick to their stomachs. Can any one figure, by any stretch of the imagination, by what code of ethics poor Jim Jeffries was lugged by the ears into a matter of this kind? Next thing, I suppose, we'll have Jack Johnson giving his theory regarding the increased price of beef. Bunk! Wonder what J. J. J. thinks of the late recent differences of opinion in Congress.

A Soft Answer.

Mrs. Starvem—"How do you like the chicken soup, Mr. Newbord?"

Mr. Newbord—"Oh—er—is this chicken soup?"

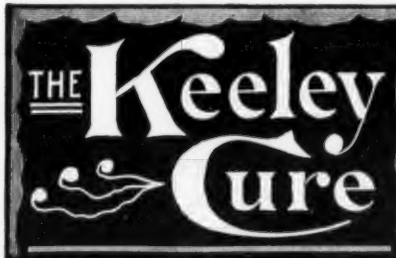
Mrs. Starvem—"Certainly. How do you like it?"

Mr. Newbord—"Well—er—it's certainly very tender."

It Depends.

"Do you believe it is more blessed to give than to receive?"

"Well, it depends on whether you are giving the cook a raise or receiving one yourself."



Hot Springs, Ark. Dwight, Ill. Kansas City, Mo. White Plains, N. Y. Pittsburg, Pa.
Denver, Col. Marion, Ind. St. Louis, Mo. Columbus, O. 426 Fifth Ave.
West Haven, Conn. Lexington, Mass. 2801 Locust St. Portland, Ore. Providence, R. I.
Washington, D. C. Portland, Me. Manchester, N. H. Philadelphia, Pa. Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Jacksonville, Fla. Grand Rapids, Mich. Buffalo, N. Y. 812 N. Broad St. London, England.
Atlanta, Ga.

For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 30 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Sporting News and Gossip from the Old Fan's Notebook

By Ed. A. Goewey.



GATHER closer, children, that all may hear, for the lesson to-day will consist of putting you wise to some information concerning the coming Big Fight.

Who was that said, "What big fight?"

Now, listen to the old man.

If there are any among you who don't know what "the big fight" means, this is no place for you. Hasten home and borrow your wife's copy of the Woman's Home Invader and have a nice, quiet evening looking over the latest tatting patterns and the hints on how to behave in a public dining-room without annoying the chorus ladies present. The remarks to follow are intended only for those who are talking fight now and will continue to talk and dream of nothing but fight (with possibly a little baseball on the side as an appetizer) from now until the films of the coming Fourth of July encounter are shown throughout the civilized, and some parts of the uncivilized, world.

To my friends in Salt Lake City who wrote me "sassy" letters for saying the fight would go to 'Frisco, I am forced to say, "I told you so." To be sure, the Utah boys were ambitious to have their big city placed on the pugilistic map, and so became "all het up" when anything was said about the great battle going elsewhere. But Salt Lake City never stood a chance, and I can only feel sorry for the sports there who thought they had a look in. With the Governor of Utah saying he wouldn't permit the fight in his bailiwick, and California bidding for it with open arms, there was but one answer. The threatened suit against Tex Rickard for not taking the fight to Salt Lake City is a joke. As the battle draws nearer, the fight fans there will forget most of their disappointment and join the rest of us in our journey to the far Western coast.

Some of the fight sharps have doped it all out and will show with figures that with seats at the Emeryville race track for 60,000 people, and the prices ranging from \$10 to \$100 each, it will be perfectly easy for promoters Tex Rickard and Jack Gleason to take in \$1,200,000 at the gate. You have probably read similar statements. If so, and you have believed them, roll over on your other side and have a new dream.

We have talked with some people who are very much on the inside of this fight game, and they give all the above figures the laugh. To-day they don't know exactly what kind of a stadium they will build to accommodate the crowd that will see the big battle.

Just now there is some difference of opinion between Rickard and Gleason regarding the number of spectators that will be present at the fight. Rickard places the figures at 30,000, while Gleason figures on at least 20,000 more. In order to be on the safe side, it is likely that accommodations will be provided for a minimum attendance based on Gleason's figures. A rough estimate of the cost for the erection of the stands has been placed at about \$13,000, and the work will require at least one month.

A careful survey of the Emeryville race track and its equipment has led to the abandonment of the original idea of using the grand-stand or any portion of it for use in connection with the fight. Instead, the arena will be erected inside the mile oval and directly in front of the racing stands. President Williams, of the Jockey Club, working in harmony with the fight promoters, has given them carte blanche to erect any form or size of structure which the battle may require, provided that there is no destroying of the race track proper or permanent injury to the infield.

Another feature which is under consideration is the form of ticket which will be issued for the affair. A sugges-

tion which has received favorable consideration calls for a pasteboard, printed in three sections and to include an admission coupon, a seat reservation and a Paris mutuel ticket, which will permit the holders to speculate in the doings of the principals in the ring if they are so minded.

The promoters do not fear any legal interference from the authorities of Emeryville or the county in which it is situated. District Attorney Donahue has been quoted as saying that if the contest is billed as a sparring exhibition it cannot be prevented by any municipality of the county if a regularly incorporated club secures from the proper authorities a license permitting the holding of the same. The California statutes permit the holding of sparring exhibitions by incorporated clubs, provided the contestants are examined and passed upon by the physicians as being in proper physical condition immediately before the encounter.

This provision of itself is taken to indicate that the contestants are expected to undergo considerable physical strain and punishment. There is no limit placed upon the number of rounds for which such sparring exhibitions may be scheduled; neither is there any limit placed upon the time a club shall be in existence before applying for a license. Under the circumstances, it would appear that there need be no fear of an eleventh-hour interference by the authorities with such men as Rickard and Gleason to look after the necessary details.

Rickard and Gleason are not inclined to take as models any of the big, roofless structures in which other famous fights were held. It is believed that, in order to give every seat buyer that will attend the mill a clear view of the proceeding, something special in the line of architecture must be devised, and the promoters are bound that every man who pays for a seat shall have a fine view of the battle.

The Richmond arena, in which Nelson and Wolgast fought, was a roomy affair measuring 260 feet across. It was octagonal in shape, and it tapered 114 feet from mid-ring to the beginning of the slope of the bleachers. It is said that 10,000 fight-goers found accommodations at Richmond, so if Gleason's estimate of the attendance at the Jeff-Johnson bout is anywhere near correct, the new champion pavilion will have to be five times as spacious as the Wolgast-Nelson arena.

The arena will probably be something in the shape of a mush bowl, and not built in the old saucer fashion.

Take it from us, the lowest-priced seats will not be \$10 and the highest will not cost \$100. Before long you'll see plenty of announcements that a good old five-dollar bill will admit the holder to the fight and that there will be no call to give up \$100 for even a ring-side seat, unless some people are easy or the speculators get busy.

And, by the way, both of the promot-

ers have promised to block the speculators by selling seats through the various railroad and tourist agencies and their accredited representatives. If something big can really be pulled off without the ticket-speculator pest spoiling half the fun, it will really be worth while going all the way to 'Frisco to see.

The \$101,000 purse that Rickard hung up was a record-breaker, but he'll get it all back, and a good roll besides. But don't believe that the sale of seats will show \$1,000,000 in the cash drawer, and don't believe that there will not be room for all who care to go to 'Frisco to see the mill, and that you will have to mortgage your home to get a seat. It takes a lot of coaxing to get \$1,000,000 out of any 50,000 in these little old United States for anything that they can't carry away with them.

Preliminary announcements relative to special train service to the ringside are already appearing in all parts of this country, as well as in Europe. A well-known promoter of specially conducted tours has made the announcement that never in his business experience has an athletic contest roused the interest that is in evidence at this time in the heavyweight championship battle. "Judging from the indications at present," he remarked in the course of a conversation recently, "more than a third of the surplus rolling stock of the railroad companies will be heading across the continent during the closing days of June."

This statement is borne out by the arrangements being made by the touring companies. One New York agency has already made plans for seven specials to the big fight. One party, which is to travel in two sections, comes from London, and will, it is said, include the Earl of Lonsdale. The party of British sportsmen will number 250.

Jeffries recently announced that he had perfect faith in his ability to defeat Johnson, and that he would make the battle a short one. This sounds all right, and probably Jim means every word of it. But a whole lot of fans don't look for a short fight. These two giants will be in great condition and will be able to take lots of punishment. Barring "lucky punches," the contest should run to twenty rounds at least.

The measurements of James J. Jeffries before going into real training were: Chest, normal, 44½; chest, deflated, 42½; chest, expanded, 49½; neck, 17½; shoulders, 50; upper arms and chest, 54½; waist, 38; hips, 42½; thigh, 25½; knee, 17; calf, 17½; ankle, 10½; wrist, 7½; forearm, normal, 12½; forearm, flexed, 13½; right upper arm, normal, 14½; right upper arm, flexed, 15½; left upper arm, normal, 14½; left upper arm, flexed, 15½.

Jack Johnson played a nice little foxy trick the other day, preparatory to his coming fight with Jeffries, by engaging Tommy Ryan to train him for the big

encounter. The colored champion made the announcement after holding a long conference with the retired middle-weight champion, and Ryan confirmed it. Ryan is well suited to superintend Johnson's preparation for the fight. He knows more about Jeffries's style of fighting than any one in the country, and it is doubtful if the former champion has quite as great knowledge of his own capabilities as has Ryan, who taught Jeffries all he knows about the fine points of boxing, and who helped pilot him through the early stage of his career. Then, again, Tommy will do his best for Johnson, for he and Jim have been on the outs for a long time, the trouble arising from financial differences.

At this writing John T. Brush, owner of the New York Giants, is seriously ill in San Antonio, Tex., with what is variously reported to be locomotor ataxia or an exaggerated form of rheumatism. When he arrived there he had to be carried to his room at the hotel by two strong men. Mrs. Brush is with her husband. The Giants' owner has been a very sick man for a long time, and, though his condition is now said to be dangerous, his thousands of friends are hopeful of his recovery. Mr. Brush is one of the old school of baseball magnates. He is not only a fighter, but is a diplomat as well, and his generalship has pulled the National League out of many a tight corner.

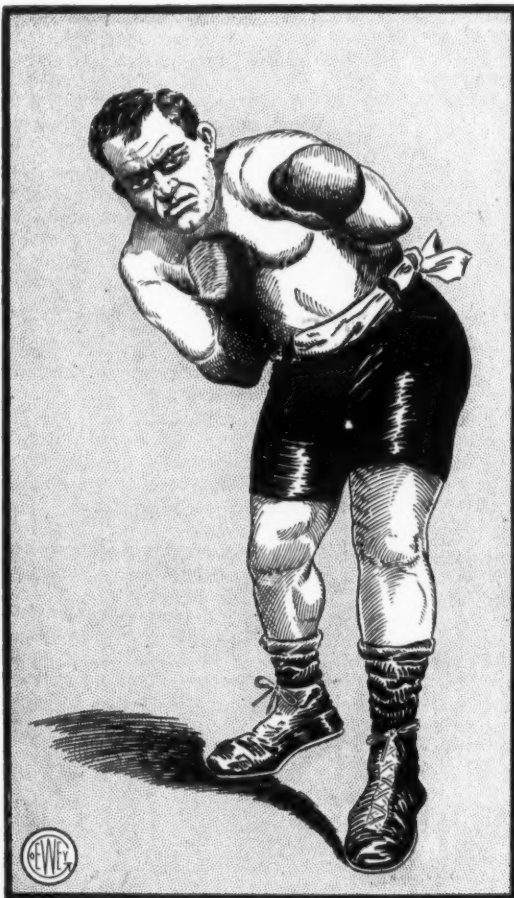
Stable room at the Jamestown Jockey Club's April meeting was at a premium long before the opening. Two hundred stalls had been allotted to prominent owners as early as the middle of March. An agent of the club, who canvassed Jacksonville and Tampa, had more applications for stall room than could be accommodated with the old quarters, and extra provision had to be made. That the meeting will be well attended by regular patrons from New York and other Eastern points is assured. They look upon it as they did the Washington meeting, which always started the racing season in the East in former years.

John Tait, Canada's champion amateur distance runner, defeated George Bonhag, America's champion and record holder, in a mile and a half match race recently at the New York Athletic Club games in Madison Square Garden, smashing the American indoor record held by Bonhag by 5 seconds. Tait's time was 6 minutes 52 seconds. The visitor won because he was the abler man at the distance. It was a true run race, and both contestants were in the best of condition. When Tait crossed the finish line Bonhag was twenty-five yards behind. Although it was a record performance, it was not a spectacular race. Until two laps from the finish they alternated as pacemakers, each running well within himself. At that point Bonhag, who was trailing, made an effort to take the lead. He sprinted, but so did the Canadian, and they sped for a full lap on even terms. Tait continued the last lap at the same pace, while Bonhag faltered, with the result that the Canadian gradually drew away and finished as the American was rounding the last turn. Although Bonhag was the favorite with the 6,000 persons present, Tait was accorded a great ovation by every one present for his great victory. Bonhag hopes to make a try to regain his lost laurels in the near future.

This year, as last, Mike Donlin and his press agent have worked the newspapers for column after column of advertising for his theatrical stunt, while "he was making up his mind as to whether he would or would not rejoin the Giants." Let us hope that this year sees the last of this style of farcical advertising. If the boys want to boost Mike's theatrical game, let it be done in the usual manner. We all like him, even if we have our own opinion as to his ability as an actor. To be perfectly truthful, it is doubtful if Donlin could ever get into condition again to hold down a star baseball job. And Mike was a star once, and we don't want to see him going back into the game and falling down.

Billy Madden, who is always on the lookout for a promising recruit for the

(Continued on page 327.)



JAMES J. JEFFRIES'S RING ATTITUDE.

THIS FAMOUS CROUCH POSITION WAS TAUGHT THE CHAMPION BY TOMMY RYAN, AND HAS PROVEN MOST EFFECTIVE IN PROTECTING HIS HEAD WITH HIS MASSIVE SHOULDERS FROM THE BLOWS OF HIS ANTAGONISTS.

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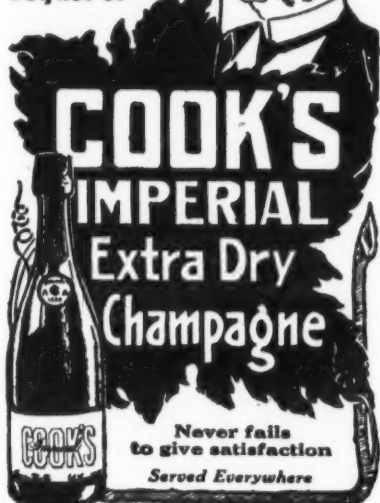
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Quality tells in every land, and in all countries the name **PETER'S** assures you of the choicest **Chocolate**, at the most economical price—if you would have quality.

A Connoisseur
will tell you
that the deli-
cious flavor and
bouquet of



Caricature OF Wit & Humor

(Copyrighted)

ILLUSTRATIONS BY FA-
MOUS ARTISTS. POETRY
AND PROSE BY THE FORE-
MOST HUMORISTS OF
THE DAY.

A BOOK FOR BOTH
YOUNG AND OLD

Bound in Rich Cloth—Gilt Edges
Size 8 x 10 1-2 in.

Price \$3.00

Leslie - Judge Co.
225 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Southern Woman's Ultimatum.

THE equal suffrage movement has spread the whole length and breadth of the land. Knoxville, Tenn., has now become a center of considerable agitation. Below is the platform adopted by the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association and the Knoxville Equal Suffrage League:

"Being twenty-one years old, we object to being classed with minors.

"Born in America and loyal to her institutions, we protest against being made perpetual aliens.

"Costing the treasuries of our counties nothing, we protest against acknowledging the male pauper as our political superior.

"Being obedient to law, we protest against the statute which classes us with the convict and makes the pardoned criminal our political superior.

"Being sane, we object to being classed with the lunatic.

"Possessed of an average amount of intelligence, we protest against legal classification with the idiot.

"We taxpayers claim the right to representation.

"We married women want to own our own clothes.

"We married breadwinners want to own our own earnings.

"We mothers want an equal partnership in our children.

"We educated women want the power to offset the illiterate vote of our State.

"Women who object to being thus classed and men who object to thus classing mothers, sisters, wives and daughters are urged to join the Knoxville Equal Suffrage League and help to obtain a higher classification."

These two organizations have already acquired considerable membership, and sister organizations are to be founded in many parts of the South.

How To Clean Your Clock.

HERE is a simple and inexpensive method for cleaning your clock: Take a bit of cotton wool—about the size of an egg—pour a teaspoonful of coal oil on the wool, and, after placing it inside the clock, wait three or four days. Your clock will, if going, strike as of old, and at the end of the specified time, if the wool is examined, it will be found black with dust. The fumes of the oil loosen the particles of dust and they fall, leaving the clock quite clean.

Amateur Photographic Contest.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit; and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

New--Wonderful--Unexpected!

GLORIOUS DISCOVERY! BEST THING EVER HAPPENED. FAREWELL TO SWEEPING, DUSTING, HOUSE-CLEANING

NEW HOME VACUUM CLEANER. AIR DOES THE WORK

CLEANS CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS ON FLOOR

No Machinery—No Electricity—No Motors. One Person Operates. Does same work as high priced machines. SIMPLE, POWERFUL, EFFICIENT. It's the suction that does it. It's that terrific, irresistible rush of air, carrying with it the dirt, dust and germs out of the carpets into the Cleaner. Weighs 9 pounds. Costs \$8.50. Circulars give full details. Thousands praise it. Unlike anything you've seen or heard of. No such device sold in stores. Housekeepers everywhere have longed, wished, hoped for it.

\$9 to \$18 a day for Agents FREE SAMPLE to active agents. A splendid opportunity for readers to make money—Men and women.

Price \$8.50. Not Sold in Stores

Not \$100.00; not \$50.00; not even \$25.00—only \$8.50. Have a clean home, hours of leisure. Adopt the easy way—the modern way—the sanitary way—the scientific way. All Hall! New Home Vacuum Cleaner, marvel of the 20th Century, champion of overworked womanhood.

Each machine tested before shipping—each guaranteed as represented or money back. The price insignificant—the benefits everlasting. Will last for years. Not sold in stores.

Don't delay—don't hesitate—don't wait for others—don't wonder if it's true. It is true—every word—couldn't be exaggerated—words can't describe it. Stop short! Put drudgery behind you—leisure and health before. Enjoy yourself now—tomorrow may be too late. \$8.50 will do it all—\$8.50 brings relief from hard work—brings time to enjoy yourself—to visit friends—to read, shop, etc. Pays for itself in saving of carpets, rugs and mattings.

MAKE LOADS OF MONEY

This wonderful cleaner simply takes women by storm. They can't resist it—bargain day isn't in it. No experience necessary. Just hustle and the money rolls in. Shown in three minutes. Sold in five. Then on to the next. None refuse. All buy. Hurry—be first—get the cream. Women eager—they need it—when they see it, can't let it go. Drop everything—sell this marvelous vacuum cleaner. Make \$100 a week—you can—easy. C. E. Goff, Mo.: "Sold 5 Vacuum Cleaners last Saturday, my first attempt." Gustave Anderson, Minn.: "Enclosed find order for 12 Vacuum Cleaners. Ship prompt. One man sold a dozen in 3 days." W. H. Morgan, Pa.: "Sold 45 Cleaners in 25 hours. Have sold two out of three persons canvassed." And so it goes. Hundreds of like letters every day; every one pleased, no one dissatisfied. All making money easy. Agents' profit 100 per cent. Write today—secure agency—get to making this easy money. FREE SAMPLE to active agents.

R. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO.,
756 Ains Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Abandon Brooms, Brushes, Dust Cloths

They don't clean your rugs and carpets. Brooms and sweepers fill the air with clouds of dust, and remove a portion of the surface dirt. The New Home Vacuum Cleaner sucks up into itself not only the surface dirt, but the dirt, dust, grime and germs—from the very warp, fibre. No more necessity to go through the disturbance and upheaval of house cleaning. New Home Vacuum Cleaner keeps them clean all the time—cleans on the floor. Saves money, time, strength and health. Nothing like it anywhere—nothing can take its place. Away with hard work—away with slaving toil. Send today for a cleaner.

Read What Users Say:

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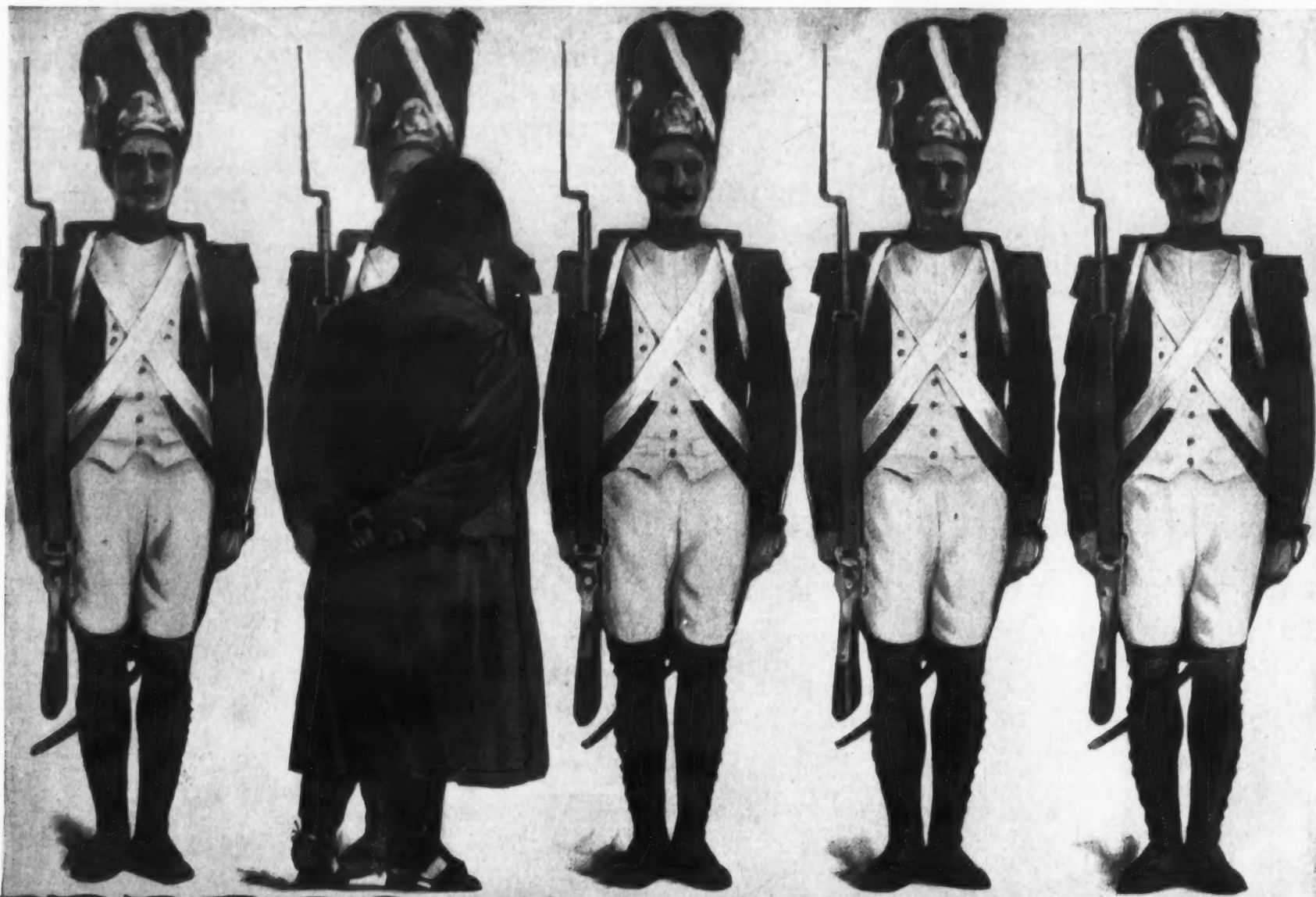
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